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RAPID METHOD FOR FRENCH VERBS

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Roch-Alphonse de Massabielle

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RAPID METHOD FOR FRENCH VERBS

BY

Roch-Alphonse de Massabielle

UNIVERSITY OF
CALIFORNIA

NEW YORK
SCHWARTZ, KIRWIN & FAUSS

42 Barclay Street

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**Copyright, 1917, 1918, 1919
By V. RASKIN**

TO MARY
AMERICAN

PREFACE.

The purpose of this little book is entirely practical; it is to aid pupils in learning the structure and use of French verbs. The method here set forth has been thoroughly tried and has proved to be unusually successful. Its fundamental idea is to group together those verb forms in which the stem is common, disregarding for this purpose the order of persons and tenses, as they appear in the usual conjugations.

In applying the method, therefore, the pupil should not be asked to "conjugate" a verb, viz.: je lis, tu lis, il lit, etc.; but having been given the stem and taught the endings, he should be asked to translate a variety of English verb forms into French; care being taken in each question to change verb, person and tense.

Questioning in this way keeps the pupils alert and easily holds their attention.

It is also well to have pupils write the answers, to familiarize them with the appearance of the forms as well as with their pronunciation.

In oral recitation (or drill) in verbs, to avoid monotony and the distraction of pupils, teachers must avoid the naming of tenses. Never say, for example, "Give me the Imperfect of this verb or the Pluperfect of that one."

Demonstration on the blackboard of pages 7, 10, 19, 20 is of the greatest importance.

Well demonstrated, the pupils are able to recite and to write by themselves the 16 tenses most used in conversation.

In the drills give the Infinitive and the two tenses derived from it; then the Present Indicative and the four verb forms derived from its first person plural; then the Past Participle and all the compound tenses formed by it. In conjunction with each lesson give some time to the auxiliary verb avoir, and although the pupils do not know its different tenses read it aloud and have the pupils repeat it after you. It will take only two minutes and very soon the pupils will be so familiar with it that they will not find any difficulty in using it in the compound tenses.

If the method proves to be of any help to teachers and to pupils, I will be greatly pleased.

THE AUTHOR, R. A. DE MASSABIELLE.

PRONUNCIATION.

French.

French.	English.
a has the sound of	ah
e has the sound of	u in pleasure
o has the sound of	o
i has the sound of	i in finish
y has the sound of	ee in bee
u has no similar sound in English.	
é has a short sound, like	a in A Boy
è or ê has an open sound like	ai
ai, ay, ei, ey has the sound of	ay
in, im, ain, aim, ein, eim, like	an in angry
an, am en, em pronounced like	an in swan
au or eau pronounced like	ō
eu or oeu pronounced like	o in word
oi	whah
ou pronounced like	oo in wood
un or um pronounced like	un in lunch
on, om pronounced like	om in comb
j pronounced like	s in pleasure
ch pronounced like	sh
one s between two vowels	z

In words ending in e the final e is not pronounced, but the consonant before the e must be pronounced.

A final accented e (é) is always pronounced.

With the exceptions of a few words, final consonants are never pronounced.

PRESENT INDICATIVE.

The Present of the Indicative may be expressed in English in three different ways: For example—

I speak — I am speaking — I do speak.

In French there is but one form: **Je parle.**

The French pronouns used with the verb forms are as in English —three in the Singular, and three in the Plural.

SINGULAR

1st Person	Je —I	1st Person	Nous —We
2nd “	Tu —Thou	2nd “	Vous —You
3rd “	Il or Elle —He or She	3rd “	Ils or Elles —They

PLURAL

Tu—**Thou**, is used only in very familiar conversation, as among members of the same family, or among intimate friends. It is wiser for pupils in general to use **Vous**.

PARLER—To speak.

The final “r” indicates the Infinitive and stands for “to”.

In all the verbs ending in the Infinitive in “er”, the Present of the Indicative ends in—

Je —e	Nous —ons
Tu —es	Vous —ez
Il or Elle —e	Ils or Elles —ent

The ending “ent” is always silent.

The three persons singular and the third person plural are pronounced the same.

Present Indicative of Parler:

Je parle —I am speaking, I do speak, I speak.

Tu parles —Thou art speaking, thou dost speak, thou speakest.

Il parle —He is speaking, he does speak, he speaks.

Nous parlons —We are speaking, we do speak, we speak.

Vous parlez —You are speaking, you do speak, you speak.

Ils parlent —They are speaking, they do speak, they speak.

Ils parlent is pronounced like “**Il parle**”.

Affirmative Interrogative.

The interrogation is made in French by placing "Est-ce-que" before the Affirmative form of the verb:

- Est-ce que je parle?** —Am I speaking, or do I speak?
- Est-ce que tu parles?** —Art thou speaking, or dost thou speak?
- Est-ce qu'il parle?** —Is he speaking, or does he speak?
- Est ce que nous parlons?** —Are we speaking, or do we speak?
- Est-ce que vous parlez?** —Are you speaking, or do you speak?
- Est-ce qu'ils parlent?** —Are they speaking, or do they speak?

The Interrogative form is also made in French by placing the Pronoun Subject after the verb, and joining them by a hyphen. When the Third Person ends with a vowel, a "t" between hyphens (-t-) is inserted between the verb and Il or Elle.

If the First Person Singular ends with an "e" mute, an acute accent ('') is put over the "e" for the sake of euphony.

- Parlé-je?** —Am I speaking, or do I speak?
- Parles-tu?** —Art thou speaking, or dost thou speak?
- Parle-t-il?** —Is he speaking, or does he speak?
- Parle-t-elle?** —Is she speaking, or does she speak?
- Parlons-nous?** —Are we speaking, or do we speak?
- Parlez-vous?** —Are you speaking, or do you speak?
- Parlent-ils?** —Are they speaking, or do they speak?

Negatives.

The Negative is expressed in French by two words: **Ne—pas.** **Ne** is placed before the verb, and **pas** after the verb.

- Je ne parle pas** —I am not speaking, I do not speak.
- Tu ne parles pas** —Thou art not speaking, thou dost not speak.
- Il ne parle pas** —He is not speaking, he does not speak.
- Nous ne parlons pas** —We are not speaking, we do not speak.
- Vous ne parlez pas** —You are not speaking, you do not speak.
- Ils ne parlent pas** —They are not speaking, they do not speak.

If the Verb begins by a vowel or a silent "h", the **Ne** drops the "e" and takes ('') for the sake of euphony. For example:

- Je n'aime pas** —I do not like, I do not love.
- Il n'aime pas** —He does not like, he does not love.
- Nous n'aimons pas** —We do not like, we do not love.
- Vous n'aimez pas** —You do not like, you do not love.
- Ils n'aiment pas** —They do not like, they do not love.

Write the above verb in the three forms in French and in English.

FORMATION OF TENSES.

Very important page to demonstrate on the blackboard.

The First Person Plural of the Present Indicative is very important, because several verb forms are derived from it.

I. The PRESENT PARTICIPLE is formed by dropping the ending "ons," and replacing it by "ant". For example:

Nous parlons — We speak. Parlant — Speaking.

A verb ending in "ing" is in the Present Participle when **in**, or **by**, or **while**, or **when**, etc., can be placed before that verb.

II. The Present Indicative forms also the IMPERATIVE by leaving out the pronouns **Je, Nous, Vous**. For example:

Present Ind.: Je parle	Imperative: Parle — Speak (thou)
Nous parlons	Parlons — Let us speak
Vous parlez	Parlez — Speak (you)

III. The First Person Plural of the Present Indicative also forms the IMPERFECT Tense, which is used when

Used to , or was , or were are before the English verb.

By replacing the "ons" by the following endings:

Je —ais	Nous —ions
Tu —ais	Vous —iez
Il —ait	Ils —aient

The Third Person Plural of the Imperfect is always pronounced like the three Persons Singular.

Je parlais — Was speaking.	Nous parlions — Were speaking.
Tu parlais — Wast speaking.	Vous parliez — Were speaking.
Il parlait — Was speaking.	Ils parlaient — Were speaking.

IV. The First Person Plural of the Present Indicative also forms the Present of Subjunctive, which is the equivalent of "If I may..... etc., preceding an English verb, by replacing the "ons" by the following endings:

Je	—e	Nous	—ions
Tu	—es	Vous	—iez
Il	—e	Ils	—ent

Que je parle	—That I speak.
Que tu parles	—That thou speak.
Qu'il parle	—That he speak.
Que nous parlions	—That we speak.
Que vous parliez	—That you speak.
Qu'ils parlent	—That they speak.

French Subjunctive is always preceded by **que**.

The three persons singular and the third person plural of the Present of Subjunctive are pronounced the same.

VERBS ENDING IN "ER".

Verbs ending in the Infinitive in **er** drop the final **r** to form the first person singular of the Present Indicative and of the Present of Subjunctive; and pupils will observe here that having the first person singular they also have the second and the third person singular and the third person plural of both tenses. Although each person has a different ending, all are pronounced exactly the same.

The following list of verbs has been divided in groups of twelve. To secure the best results, it is necessary for pupils to read the verbs aloud, changing the persons and the tenses.

After each lesson write the verbs marked with a star (*) in the following tenses:

1. Infinitive.
2. Present Indicative.
3. Imperfect.
4. Present Participle.
5. Present Subjective.
6. Imperative.

Read aloud the verb **Avoir**, page 12.

Accuser	—To accuse.	Chanter	—To sing.
*Travailler	—To work.	*Marcher	—To walk.
Aider	—To help.	Déjeûner	—To breakfast.
Admire	—To admire.	*Dancer	—To dance.
Donner	—To give.	Montrer	—To show.
Entrer	—To go in.	Monter	—To go up.

Read aloud, in all its tenses, the verb **Avoir**.

Présenter	—To introduce (people).	Fumer	—To smoke.
*Fermer	—To close.	Observer	—To observe.
Oter	—To take off.	*Oser	—To dare.
Sauter	—To jump.	*Quitter	—To leave.
Pleurer	—To cry or weep.	Tousser	—To cough.
Ecouter	—To listen.	Décider	—To decide.

Read aloud the verb **Avoir**.

Accepter	—To accept.	*Passer	—To pass.
Refuser	—To refuse.	Commander	—To order.
*Demander	—To ask.	Accorder	—To grant.
Économiser	—To save.	*Porter	—To carry.
Trouver	—To find.	Supposer	—To suppose.
Dépenser	—To spend.	Désirer	—To wish.

Read aloud the verb **Avoir**.

*Tomber	—To fall.	Gronder	—To scold.
Attraper	—To catch.	Assurer	—To assure.
Assister	—To assist.	Garder	—To keep.
Blesser	—To wound.	*Bavarder	—To gossip.
Tuer	—To kill.	Répéter	—To repeat.
Fatiguer	—To tire.	*Causer	—To talk.

Read aloud the verb **Avoir**.

Regarder	—To look at.	Cesser	—To stop.
*Prier	—To pray.	*Détester	—To hate.
Empêcher	—To prevent.	Reculer	—To step back.
Prêter	—To lend.	*Chercher	—To look for.
Pardonner	—To forgive.	Gagner	—To win.
Frapper	—To strike.	Laver	—To wash.

Read aloud the verb **Avoir**.

*Jouer	—To play.	*Demeurer	—To live.
Embrasser	—To embrace.	Habiter	—To inhabit.
Ramasser	—To pick up.	Rencontrer	—To meet.
*Laisser	—To let.	Regretter	—To regret.
Casser	—To break.	Crier	—To cry out.
Déchirer	—To tear.	Raconter	—To relate.

FUTURE AND CONDITIONAL.

Very important page to demonstrate on the blackboard.

French Infinitives end in **r** or **re**. French Infinitives form the Future and the Conditional by dropping the final **r** or **re** and replacing it by the following endings:

Endings of the future:

Je—rai

Tu—ras

Il—ra

Nous—rons

Vous—rez

Ils—ront

Endings of the conditional:

Je—rais

Tu—rais

Il—rait

Nous—rions

Vous—riez

Ils—raient

Je laverai

Tu laveras

Il laverá

Nous laverons

Vous laverez

Ils laveront

Je laverais

Tu laverais

Il laverait

Nous laverions

Vous laveriez

Ils laveraint

The Future is equivalent to "shall or will."

The Conditional is equivalent to "should or would."

In the Conditional, the three persons singular and the third person plural are pronounced the same.

Read aloud the verb **Avoir**.

Remercier

—To thank.

Expliquer

—To explain.

Soigner

—To care.

***Voler**

—To fly.

Occuper

—To occupy.

Écraser

—To crush.

Arracher

—To pull.

Approcher

—To approach.

***Etudier**

—To study.

Habiller

—To dress.

***Diner**

—To dine.

Arriver

—To arrive.

Write in French and in English the verbs marked with a star (*) in all the above tenses. Add the Future and the Conditional.

See page 45 for the following verbs:

Changer

—To change.

Jeter

—To throw.

Manger

—To eat.

Acheter

—To buy.

Voyager

—To travel.

Appeler

—To call.

Nettoyer

—To clean.

Mener

—To lead.

Ennuyer

—To bother.

Avancer

—To advance.

Préférer

—To prefer.

Commencer

—To begin.

Write most of the above verbs. Add Future and Conditional.

OUVRIR—To open.**Present Indicative.**

J'ouvre	—I am opening, I do open, I open.
Tu ouvres	—Thou art opening, thou dost open, thou openest.
Il ouvre	—He is opening, he does open, he opens.
Nous ouvrons	—We are opening, we do open, we open.
Vous ouvrez	—You are opening, you do open, you open.
Ils ouvrent	—They are opening, they do open, they open.

Present Participle: **Ouvrant**—Opening.

Imp.: Ouvre—Open. **Ouvrons**—Let us open. **Ouvrez**—Open.

Imperfect.

J'ouvrais	—I was opening, I used to open.
Tu ouvrais	—Thou wast opening, thou used to open.
Il ouvrait	—He was opening, he used to open.
Nous ouvrions	—We were opening, we used to open.
Vous ouvriez	—You were opening, you used to open.
Ils ouvraient	—They were opening, they used to open.

Present Subjunctive.

Que j'ouvre	—That I open.
Que tu ouvres	—That thou open.
Qu'il ouvre	—That he open.
Que nous ouvrons	—That we open.
Que vous ouvriez	—That you open.
Qu'il ouvrent	—That they open.

Future.

J'ouvrirai	—I shall or will open.
Tu ouvriras	—Thou wilt open.
Il ouvrira	—He will open.
Nous ouvrirons	—We will open.
Vous ouvrirez	—You will open.
Ils ouvriront	—They will open.

Conditional.

J'ouvrirais	—I should or would open.
Tu ouvrirais	—Thou wouldest open.
Il ouvrirait	—He would open.
Nous ouvririons	—We would open.
Vous ouvririez	—You would open.
Ils ouvriraient	—They would open.

Conjugate like Ouvrir.

Couvrir—To cover.

Découvrir —To discover.

Offrir —To offer.

Souffrir —To suffer, to stand.

Write in French and in English the above verbs in the following tenses: Infinitive, Future and Conditional, Present Indicative, Imperative, Present Participle, Present of Subjunctive.

AVOIR—To have.

The **Je** drops the “e” and takes (‘) before a vowel.

Present Indicative.

J'ai	—I have, I am having.
Tu as	—Thou hast, thou art having.
Il a	—He has, he is having.
Nous avons	—We have, we are having.
Vous avez	—You have, you are having.
Ils ont	—They have, they are having.
Ai-je	—Have I, or am I having.
As-tu	—Hast thou, or art thou having.
A-t-il	—Has he, or is he having.
A-t-elle	—Has she, or is she having.
Avons-nous	—Have we, or are we having.
Avez-vous	—Have you, or are you having.
Ont-ils	—Have they, or are they having.
Je n'ai pas	—I have not, I am not having.
Tu n'as pas	—Thou hast not, thou art not having.
Il n'a pas	—He has not, he is not having.
Nous n'avons pas	—We have not, we are not having.
Vous n'avez pas	—You have not, you are not having.
Ils n'ont pas	—They have not, they are not having.
N'ai-je pas	—Have I not?
N'as-tu pas	—Hast thou not?
N'a-t-il pas	—Has he not?
N'avons-nous pas	—Have we not?
N'avez-vous pas	—Have you not?
N'ont-ils pas	—Have they not?

Imperfect.

J'avais	—I had, I was having, I used to have.
Tu avais	—Thou hadst, thou wast having, thou used to have.
Il avait	—He had, he was having, he used to have.
Nous avions	—We had, we were having, we used to have.
Vous aviez	—You had, you were having, you used to have.
Ils avaient	—They had, they were having, they used to have.

Note.—This Imperfect tense **J'avais**, etc., is in English “I had” when “I had” can be replaced by “I was having”.

Present Participle: **Ayant**—Having (irregular).

Imperative: **Aie**—Have. **Ayons**—Let us have. **Ayez**—Have.

Present Subjunctive (irregular).

Que j'aie	—That I have.
Que tu aies	—That thou have.
Qu'il ait	—That he have.
Que nous ayons	—That we have.
Que vous ayez	—That you have.
Qu'ils aient	—That they have.

Future (irregular).

J'aurai	—I shall or will have.
Tu auras	—Thou will or shall have.
Il aura	—He will or shall have.
Nous aurons	—We will or shall have.
Vous aurez	—You will or shall have.
Ils auront	—They will or shall have.

Conditional (irregular).

J'aurais	—I should or would have.
Tu aurais	—Thou wouldst or shouldst have.
Il aurait	—He would or should have.
Nous aurions	—We would or should have.
Vous auriez	—You would or should have.
Ils auraient	—They would or should have.

ENVOYER—To send.Read aloud the verb **Avoir**.**Present Indicative.**

J'envoie	—I am sending, I do send, I send.
Tu envoies	—Thou art sending, thou dost send, thou sendest.
Il envoie	—He is sending, he does send, he sends.
Nous envoyons	—We are sending, we do send, we send.
Vous envoyez	—You are sending, you do send, you send.
Ils envoient	—They are sending, they do send, they send.

Present Participle: Envoyant—Sending.**Imp.: Envoie**—Send. **Envoyons**—Let us send. **Envoyez**—Send.**Present Subjunctive: Que j'envoie**—That I send.**Imperfect.**

J'envoyais	—I was sending, I used to send.
Tu envoyais	—Thou wast sending, thou used to send.
Il envoyait	—He was sending, he used to send.
Nous envoyions	—We were sending, we used to send.
Vous envoyiez	—You were sending, you used to send.
Ils envoyaien	—They were sending, they used to send.

Renvoyer—To send away—conjugate like **Envoyer**.

The above two verbs change the “y” into “i” before an “e” mute.

In most of the verbs which are given hereafter, the three persons singular of the Present Indicative are always pronounced the same. The endings are a little different.

The verb ends in “s” after **Je** and after **Tu**, but nearly always ends in “t” after **Il** or **Elle**; for example: **Je lis**, **Tu lis**, **Il lit**.

The stem of a verb in the first and in the second person plural is the same; but after **Nous** the ending is “ons”, and after **Vous** the ending is “ez”.

When the first person singular of the Present Subjunctive is given, the pupils have the second and third persons singular and also the third person plural. The stem of the verb in those four persons is spelled exactly the same, and, although the endings are different, the verb is pronounced the same. With the exception of very few verbs, the first and the second persons plural of the subjunctive are always regular.

The regular Future and Conditional tenses will not be written. For references, turn to page 48.

LIRE—To read.Read aloud the verb **Avoir**.**Present Indicative.****Je lis** —I am reading, I do read, I read.**Nous lisons** —We are reading, we do read, we read.**Ils lisent** —They are reading, they do read, they read.**Present Participle:** **Lisant**—Reading.**Imperative:** **Lis**—Read. **Lisons**—Let us read. **Lisez**—Read.**Imperfect:** **Je lisais**—I was reading, I used to read.**Present of Subjunctive:** **Que je lise**—That I read.**SORTIR—To go out.**Read aloud the verb **Avoir**.**Present Indicative.****Je sors** —I am going out, I do go out, I go out.**Nous sortons** —We are going out, we do go out, we go out.**Ils sortent** —They are going out, they do go out, they go out.**Present Participle:** **Sortant**—Going out.**Imp.:** **Sors**—Go out. **Sortons**—Let us go out. **Sortez**—Go out.**Imperfect:** **Je sortais**—I was going out, I used to go out.**Present of Subjunctive.****Que je sorte** —That I go out.**Que nous sortions** —That we go out.**PARTIR—To start, or to depart.**Read aloud the verb **Avoir**.**Present Indicative.****Je pars** —I am starting, I do start, I start.**Nous partons** —We are starting, we do start, we start.**Ils partent** —They are starting, they do start, they start.**Imperative:** **Pars**—Start. **Partons**—Let us start. **Partez**—Start.**Present Participle:** **Partant**—Starting.**Imperfect—****Je partais**—I was starting, I used to start.
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Present Subjunctive.

Que je parte —That I start.
Que nous partions —That we start.

DORMIR—To sleep.

Read aloud the verb **Avoir**.

Present Indicative.

Je dors —I am sleeping, I do sleep, I sleep.
Nous dormons —We are sleeping, we do sleep, we sleep.
Ils dorment —They are sleeping, they do sleep, they sleep.

Imperative: **Dors**—Sleep. **Dormons**—Let us sleep. **Dormez**—Sleep.

Present Participle: **Dormant**—Sleeping.

Imperfect: **Je dormais**—I used to sleep, I was sleeping.

Present of Subjunctive.

Que je dorme —That I sleep.
Que nous dormions —That we sleep.

Conjugate like **dormir**.

Endormir —Put to sleep.
Redormir —Sleep again.

SERVIR—To serve, or to wait upon.

Read aloud the verb **Avoir**.

Present Indicative.

Je sers —I am serving, I do serve, I serve.
Nous servons —We are serving, we do serve, we serve.
Ils servent —They are serving, they do serve, they serve.

Imperative: **Sers**—Serve. **Servons**—Let us serve. **Servez**—Serve.

Imperfect: **Je servais**—I was serving, I used to serve.

Present Participle: **Servant**—Serving.

Present Subjunctive: **Que je serve**—That I serve.

Conjugate like **Servir**.

Desservir—To clear the table.

MENTIR—To lie.Read aloud the verb **Avoir**.**Present Indicative.**

- Je mens** —I am lying, I do lie, I lie.
Nous mentons —We are lying, we do lie, we lie.
Ils mentent —They are lying, they do lie, they lie.

Present Participle: **Mentant**—Lying.**Imperative:** **Mens**—Lie. **Mentons**—Let us lie. **Menez**—Lie (you).**Imperfect:** **Je mentais**—I was lying, I used to lie.**Present Subjunctive:** **Que je mente**—That I lie.Conjugate like **Mentir**.**Démentir**—To contradict.**SENTIR—To feel, or to smell.**Read aloud the verb **Avoir**.**Present Indicative.**

- Je sens** —I am feeling, I do feel, I feel.
Nous sentons —We are feeling, we do feel, we feel.
Ils sentent —They are feeling, they do feel, they feel.

Present Participle: **Sentant**—Feeling.**Imperative:** **Sens**—Feel. **Sentons**—Let us feel. **Sentez**—Feel (you).**Imperfect:** **Je sentais**—I was feeling, I used to feel.**Present Subjunctive:** **Que je sente**—That I feel.**FINIR—To finish.**Read aloud the verb **Avoir**.**Present Indicative.**

- Je finis** —I am finishing, I do finish, I finish.
Nous finissons —We are finishing, we do finish, we finish.
Ils finissent —They are finishing, they do finish, they finish.

Imp.: **Finis**—Finish. **Finissons**—Let us finish. **Finissez**—Finish.**Present Participle:** **Finissant**—Finishing.

Imperfect: *Je finissais*—I was finishing, I used to finish.

Present Subjunctive: *Que je finisse*—That I finish.

Conjugate like *Finir*.

Unir	—To unite.	Languir	—To languish.
Saisir	—To seize.	Embellir	—To embellish.
Rouvrir	—To blush.	Vieillir	—To grow older.
*Punir	—To punish.	*Garnir	—To trim.
Guérir	—To cure.	*Chérir	—To cherish.
Fournir	—To furnish.	Réfléchir	—To reflect.
Bâtir	—To build.	Raccourcir	—To shorten.
Abolir	—To abolish.	Élargir	—To widen.
Agir	—To act.	Éclaircir	—To brighten.
Choisir	—To choose.	*Obéir	—To obey.
*Salir	—To soil.	Désobéir	—To disobey.
Réussir	—To succeed.	Fleurir	—To bloom.
Périr	—To perish.	Mûrir	—To ripen.
Hair	—To hate.	*Nourrir	—To feed.
Affaiblir	—To get weaker.	Avertir	—To advertise.
Etablir	—To establish.	Grossir	—To grow big.
*Blanchir	—To whiten.	Garantir	—To guarantee.
Jouir de	—To enjoy.		

Hair—to hate—loses the trema (‘) on *je hais, tu hais, il hait*.

Conjugate orally the above verbs in all the tenses studied so far. Write in French and in English the verbs marked with (*).

In oral drills on the verbs, teachers ought to omit the names of the tenses, but give the pupils the English and have them say the equivalent in French and vice versa.

AUXILIARIES.

There are in French two Auxiliaries—**Avoir**, to have, and **Etre**, to be. They are used in the formation of compound tenses. A compound tense is composed of two verbs, an Auxiliary and a Past Participle. For example: *J'ai lu*—I have read; *Il a fini*—He has finished; etc.

The Past Participles of all verbs ending in the Infinitive *er* without a single exception, are formed by dropping the final *r* and by placing an accent aigu on the *e* (é). For example: **Penser**—To think; **Pensé**—Thought; **Acheter**—To buy; **Acheté**—Bought; **Quitter**—To leave; **Quitté**—Left.

In most of the verbs ending in *ir* the Past Participles are formed by dropping the final *r*. For example:

Agir—To act; **Agé**—Acted; **Finir**—To finish; **Fini**—Finished.

FORMATION OF COMPOUND TENSES.

Very important page to demonstrate on the blackboard.

1. The **PERFECT INFINITIVE** is formed by placing the Past Participle after the Infinitive **Avoir**.

Avoir eu—To have had.

2. The **PERFECT PARTICIPLE** is formed by placing the Past Participle after the Present Participle **Ayant**.

Ayant vu—Having seen.

3. The **PLUPERFECT** is formed by placing the Past Participle after the Imperfect **J'avais**; it has only one form in both French and English.

J'avais eu—I had had.

Il avait eu—He had had.

4. The **PERFECT FUTURE** is formed by placing the Past Participles after the future **J'aurai**.

J'aurai eu—I shall have had. **Tu auras eu**—Thou shalt have had.

5. The **PAST CONDITIONAL** is formed by placing the Past Participle after the Conditional **J'aurais**.

J'aurais eu —I should have had.

6. The **PERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE** is formed by placing the Past Participle after the Subjunctive **Que j'aie**.

Que j'aie eu—That I have had. **Qu'il ait eu**—That he have had.

7. The **PAST INDEFINITE**: The Past Tense, which is the most used in conversation, is formed by placing the Past Participle after the Present of Indicative **J'ai**.

For example: I have taken—**J'ai pris**.

But the Past Indefinite is expressed in English in three different ways: *J'ai pris* is not only the equivalent of "I have taken", but of "I did take", "I took". *Il a écrit* does not mean only "He has written", but also "He did write", "He wrote".

Did, before a verb, is nearly always equivalent to "have".

Je n'ai pas	— I did not.	Followed by a Past Participle.
Tu n'as pas	— Thou didst not.	
Il n'a pas	— He did not.	
Nous n'avons pas	— We did not.	
Vous n'avez pas	— You did not.	
Ils n'ont pas	— They did not.	

Ai-je	— Did I?
A-t-il	— Did he?
A-t-elle	— Did she?
Avons-nous	— Did we?
Avez-vous	— Did you?
Ont-ils	— Did they?

Qu'ai-je	— What did I?
Qu'a-t-il	— What did he?
Qu'a-t-elle	— What did she?
Qu'avons-nous	— What did we?
Qu'avez-vous	— What did you?
Qu'ont-ils	— What did they?

Do expresses a Present Tense; Did expresses a Past Tense.
Do not confuse them.

J'ai lu	— I read, I did read, I have read.
Tu as lu	— Thou readest, thou didst read, thou hast read.
Il a lu	— He read, he did read, he has read.
Nous avons lu	— We read, we did read, we have read.
Vous avez lu	— You read, you did read, you have read.
Ils ont lu	— They read, they did read, they have read.

FUIR—To flee, or to run away.**Fui**—Flown.**Present Indicative.**

- Je fuis** —I am fleeing, I do flee, I flee.
Nous fuyons —We are fleeing, we do flee, we flee.
Ils fuient —They are fleeing, they do flee, they flee.

Imperative: **Fuis**—Flee. **Fuyons**—Let us flee. **Fuyez**—Flee (you).**Present Participle:** **Fuyant**—Fleeing.**Imperfect.**

- Je fuyais** —I was fleeing, I used to flee.
Nous fuyions —We were fleeing, we used to flee.

Present Subjunctive.

- Que je fui** —That I flee.
Que nous fuyions —That we flee.

Add the compound tenses (see page 19).

COUDRE—To Sew.**Cousu**—Sewed.Read aloud the verb **Etre**.**Present Indicative.**

- Je couds** —I am sewing, I do sew, I sew.
Il coud —He is sewing, he does sew, **he sews**.
Nous cousons —We are sewing, we do sew, we sew.
Ils cousent —They are sewing, they do sew, they sew.

Imp.: **Couds**—Sew. **Cousons**—Let us sew. **Cousez**—Sew (you).**Present Participle:** **Cousant**—Sewing.**Imperfect:** **Je cousais**—I was sewing, I used to sew.**Present Subjunctive:** **Que je coupe**—That I sew.

ECRIRE—To write.

Read aloud the verb **Être**, page 26.

Ecrit—Written.

Present Indicative.

J'écris —I am writing, I do write, I write.

Nous écrivons —We are writing, we do write, we write.

Ils écrivent —They are writing, they do write, they write.

Present Participle: Ecrivant—Writing.

Imp.: Ecris—Write. **Ecrivons**—Let us write. **Ecrivez**—Write (you).

Imperfect: J'écrivais—I was writing, I used to write.

Subjunctive: Que j'écrive—That I write.

Conjugate like **Ecrire**.

Décrire —To describe. **Souscrire** —To subscribe.

Prescrire —To prescribe. **Transcrire** —To transcribe.

Inscrire—To inscribe.

Write the verb **Ecrire** in the sixteen different forms studied.

DIRE—To tell, or to say.

Dit—Said or told.

Read aloud the verb **Être**.

Present Indicative.

Je dis —I am saying, I do say, I say.

Nous disons —We are saying, we do say, we say.

Vous dites —You are saying, you do say, you say.

Ils disent —They are saying, they do say, they say.

Imperative.

Dis—Say or tell. **Disons**—Let us say or tell. **Dites**—Say or tell.

Present Participle: Disant—Saying or telling.

Imperfect: Je disais—I was saying, I used to say.

Subjunctive: Que je dise—That I say or tell

Conjugate like **Dire**.

Redire—To say again.

The following verbs are conjugated like **Dire**, except the Second Person Plural of the Present of the Indicative and of the Imperative, which end in "ez":

Contredire — To contradict **Prédire** — To predict.
Dédire — To disown. **Interdire** — To forbid.

Médire — To slander.

RIRE — To laugh.

Read aloud the verb **Être**.

Present Indicative.

Je ris — I am laughing, I do laugh, I laugh.
Nous rions — We are laughing, we do laugh, we laugh.
Ils rient — They are laughing, they do laugh, they laugh.

Imperative: **Ris** — Laugh. **Rions** — Let us laugh. **Riez** — Laugh.

Present Participle: **Riant** — Laughing.

Imperfect: **Je riais** — I was laughing, I used to laugh.

Present Subjunctive: **Que je rie** — That I laugh.

Past Participle: **Ri** — Laughed.

Conjugate like **Rire**. **Sourire** — To smile.

Write the verb in the sixteen forms studied so far.

VENDRE — To sell.

Read aloud the verb **Être**.

Present Indicative.

Je vends — I am selling, I do sell, I sell.
Nous vendons — We are selling, we do sell, we sell.
Ils vendent — They are selling, they do sell, they sell.
Il vend — He is selling, he does sell, he sells.

Imperative: **Vends** — Sell. **Vendons** — Let us sell. **Vendez** — Sell (you).

Present Participle: **Vendant** — Selling.

Imperfect: **Je vendais** — I was selling, I used to sell.

Present Subjunctive: **Que je vende** — That I sell.

Vendu—Sold.Conjugate like **Vendre**.

Entendre	—To hear.	Répandre	—To spill.
Attendre	—To wait for.	Tordre	—To twist.
Répondre	—To answer.	Rendre	—To render.
Correspondre	—To correspond.	Pendre	—To hang.
Défendre	—To defend.	Dépendre	—To depend.
Descendre	—To go down.	Étendre	—To stretch.
Fendre	—To split.	Revendre	—To sell again.
Perdre	—To lose.		

VIVRE—To live.Read aloud the verb **Être** (page 26).

Present Indicative.

Je vis	—I am living, I do live, I live.
Nous vivons	—We are living, we do live, we live.
Ils vivent	—They are living, they do live, they live.

Imperfect: **Je vivais**—I was living, I used to live.Present Participle: **Vivant**—Living.Imperative: **Vis**—Live. **Vivons**—Let us live. **Vivez**—Live.Present Subjunctive: **Que je vive**—That I live.Past Participle: **Vécu**—Lived.Conjugate like **Vivre**.

Revivre	—To revive.
Survivre	—To survive.

Write the above verb in the 16 forms studied so far.

SUIVRE—To follow.Read aloud the verb **Être**.

Present Indicative.

Je suis	—I am following, I do follow, I follow.
Nous suivons	—We are following, we do follow, we follow.
Ils suivent	—They are following, they do follow, they follow.

Imp.: Suis—Follow. **Suivons**—Let us follow. **Suivez**—Follow.

Present Participle: **Suivant**—Following.

Imperfect—**Je suivais**—I was following, I used to follow.

Present Subjunctive: **Que je suive**—That I follow.

Suivi—Followed.

Poursuivre—To pursue, or to prosecute—is conjugated like **Suivre**.

BATTRE—To beat.

Present Indicative.

Je bats —I am beating, I do beat, I beat.

Nous battons —We are beating, we do beat, we beat.

Ils battent —They are beating, they do beat, they beat.

Past Participle: **Battu**—Beaten.

Write this verb in the 16 forms studied so far. For formation of the Future and of the Conditional see page 10.

For the Compound Tenses see pages 19-20.

For the other Tenses formed by the Present Indicative see page 7.

Conjugate like **Battre**.

Abattre —To pull down. **Combattre** —To fight.

Débatte —To discuss. **Rebattre** —To beat again.

PLAIRE—To please.

Read aloud the verb **Être**.

Present Indicative.

Je plais —I am pleasing, I do please, I please.

Nous plaisons —We are pleasing, we do please, we please.

Ils plaisent —They are pleasing, they do please, they please.

Past Participle: **Plu**—Pleased.

Write the whole verb.

Conjugate like **Plaire**.

Déplaire —To displease.

Complaire —To humor.

ÊTRE—To be.**Present Indicative.**

Je suis	—I am.	Suis-je	—Am I?
Tu es	—Thou art.	Es-tu	—Art thou?
Il est	—He is.	Est-il	—Is he?
Nous sommes	—We are.	Sommes-nous	—Are we?
Vous êtes	—You are.	Etes-vous	—Are you?
Ils sont	—They are.	Sont-ils	—Are they?

Je ne suis pas	—I am not.
Tu n'es pas	—Thou art not.
Il n'est pas	—He is not.
Nous ne sommes pas	—We are not.
Vous n'êtes pas	—You are not.
Ils ne sont pas	—They are not.
C'est	—It is.
Ce n'est pas	—It is not.
Est-ce?	—Is it (pron. s)?
N'est-ce pas?	—Is it not?

Imperfect.

J'étais	—I was, I used to be.		
Tu étais	—Thou wast, thou used to be.		
Il était	—He was, he used to be.		
Nous étions	—We were, we used to be.		
Vous étiez	—You were, you used to be.		
Ils étaient	—They were, they used to be.		
Etais-je	—Was I?	Etions-nous	—Were we?
Etais-tu	—Wast thou?	Etiez-vous	—Were you?
Etait-il	—Was he?	Etaient-ils	—Were they?

Je n'étais pas	—I was not.
Il n'était pas	—He was not.
Nous n'étions pas	—We were not.
Vous n'étiez pas	—You were not.
Ils n'étaient pas	—They were not.
C'était	—It was.
Etait-ce	—Was it?

Present Participle: *Etant*—Being (irr.).

Imperative: *Sois*—Be. *Soyons*—Let us be. *Soyez*—Be,

Future.

Je serai	—I shall or will be.
Tu seras	—Thou wilst be.
Il sera	—He will be.
Nous serons	—We will be.
Vous serez	—You will be.
Ils seront	—They will be.

Conditional

Je serais	—I would or should be.
Tu serais	—Thou wouldst be.
Il serait	—He would be.
Nous serions	—We would be.
Vous seriez	—You would be.
Ils seraient	—They would be.

Present Subjunctive.

Que je sois	—That I be.
Que tu sois	—That thou be.
Qu'il soit	—That he be.
Que nous soyons	—That we be.
Que vous soyez	—That you be.
Qu'ils soient	—That they be.

Past Participle: Été—Been.

Pupils must know this verb perfectly. Write it in all the 16 forms in French and in English.

CONDUIRE—To conduct, to drive.

Conduit—Conducted.

Present Indicative.

Je conduis	—I am conducting, I do conduct, I conduct.
Nous conduisons	—We are conducting, we do conduct, we conduct.
Ils conduisent	—They are conducting, they do conduct, they conduct.

Imperative: **Conduis**—Conduct. **Conduisons**—Let us conduct.

Conduisez—Conduct (you).

Present Participle: Conduisant—Conducting.

Imperfect: **Je conduisais**—I was conducting, I used to conduct.

Present Subjunctive: **Que je conduise**—That I conduct.

Conjugate like **Conduire.**

Construire	—To construct.	Induire	—To induce.
Cuire	—To cook.	Nuire	—To hurt.
Déduire	—To deduct.	Réduire	—To reduce.
Détruire	—To destroy.	Introduire	—To show in.
Instruire	—To instruct.	Traduire	—To translate.
Produire	—To produce.		

Read aloud the verb **Être.**

VAINCRE—To vanquish.

Vaincu—Vanquished.

Vaincre is seldom used in the Present and in the Imperfect of the Indicative.

Present Indicative.

Je vaincs	—I am vanquishing, I do vanquish, I vanquish.
Nous vainquons	—We are vanquishing, we do vanquish, we vanquish.
Ils vainquent	—They are vanquishing, they do vanquish, they vanquish.

Imperative: **Vaincs**—Vanquish. **Vainquons**—Let us vanquish.

Vainquez—Vanquish (you).

Present Participle: **Vainquant**—Vanquishing.

Imperfect: **Je vainquais**—I was vanquishing, I used to vanquish.

Present Subjunctive: **Que je vainque**—That I vanquish.

· **Convaincre** is conjugated like **Vaincre.**

CONNAÎTRE—To be acquainted with, to know by sight.

Present Indicative.

Je connais	—I am knowing, I do know, I know.
Nous connaissons	—We are knowing, we do know, we know.
Ils connaissent	—They are knowing, they do know, they know

Imperative: **Connais**—Know. **Connaissions**—Let us know.

Connaissez—Know.

Present Participle: **Connaissant**—Knowing.

Imperfect: **Je connaissais**—I was knowing, I used to know.

Present Subjunctive: **Que je connaisse**—That I know.

Conjugate like **Connaitre**.

Paraître —To look.

Reconnaitre —To recognize.

Reparaître —To appear again.

Apparaître —To appear.

Disparaître —To disappear.

Comparaître —To appear before a court.

Write in all the tenses of the verb **Paraître**.

BOIRE—To drink.

Bu—Drank.

Present Indicative.

Je bois —I am drinking, I do drink, I drink.

Nous buvons —We are drinking, we do drink, we drink.

Ils boivent —They are drinking, they do drink, they drink.

Imperative: Bois—Drink. Buvons—Let us drink. Buvez—Drink.

Present Participle: Buvant—Drinking.

Imperfect: Je buvais—I was drinking, I used to drink.

Present Subjunctive (irregular).

Que je boive —That I drink.

Que nous buvions —That we drink.

CROIRE—To Believe.

Cru—Believed.

Present Indicative.

Je crois —I am believing, I do believe, I believe.

Nous croyons —We are believing, we do believe, we believe.

Ils croient —They are believing, they do believe, they believe.

Imperative.

Crois—Believe. **Croyons**—Let us believe. **Croyez**—Believe (you).

Present Participle: Croyant—Believing.

Imperfect.

Je croyais —I was believing, I used to believe.

Nous croyions —We were believing, we used to believe.

Present Subjunctive: Que je croie—That I believe.

CRAINDRE—To Fear.**Craint**—Feared.**Present Indicative.****Je crains** —I am fearing, I do fear, I fear.**Nous craignons** —We are fearing, we do fear, we fear.**Ils craignent** —They are fearing, they do fear, they fear.**Imp:** **Crains**—Fear. **Craignons**—Let us fear. **Craignez**—Fear (you).**Present Participle:** **Craignant**—Fearing.**Imperfect:** **Je craignais**—I was fearing, I used to fear.**Present Subjunctive:** **Que je craigne**—That I fear.**Conjugate like Craindre.**

Atteindre	—To reach.	Eteindre	—To extinguish.
Peindre	—To paint.	Teindre	—To dye.
Plaire	—To pity.	Joindre	—To join.

Write in all the tenses the verb **Plaire**.**METTRE—To put, or to put on.****Present Indicative.****Je mets** —I am putting, I do put, I put.**Nous mettons**—We are putting, we do put, we put.**Ils mettent** —They are putting, they do put, they put.**Past Participle:** **Mis**—Put.

Write the whole verb.

Conjugate like Mettre.**Admettre** —To admit.**Promettre** —To promise.**Permettre** —To allow, or to permit.**Omettre** —To omit.**Commettre** —To commit.

CUEILLIR—To Pick.**Present Indicative.**

- Je cueille** —I pick, I am picking.
Nous cueillons —We pick, we are picking.
Ils cueillent —They pick, they are picking.

***Imperfect:** *Je cueillais*—I was picking, or used to pick.

Present Subjunctive: *Que je cueille*—That I pick up.

Future and Conditional: *Je cueillerai*—I shall or will pick.

Past Participle: *Cueilli*—Picked.

Conjugate like Cueillir.

- Accueillir** —To welcome.
Tressaillir —To start up.
Assaillir —To assault.

But in the Future and Conditional: *Je tressaillirai; j'assaillirai.*

BOUILLIR—To Boil.**Present Indicative.**

- Je bous** —I boil, I am boiling, I do boil.
Nous bouillons —We boil, we are boiling, we do boil.
Ils bouillent —They boil, they are boiling, they do boil.

Past Participle: *Bouilli*—Boiled.

Write the whole verb.

CONCLURE—To Conclude.

Infinitive: *Conclure.*

Present Indicative.

- Je conclus** —I conclude, I am concluding.
Nous concluons —We conclude, we are concluding.
Ils concludent —They conclude, they are concluding.

Past Participle: *Conclu*—Concluded.

Write the whole verb.

Conjugate the same: Exclure.

VÊTIR—To Clothe.**Present Indicative.**

Je vêts ——I clothe, I am clothing.

Nous vêtons ——We clothe, we are clothing.

Ils vêtent ——They clothe, they are clothing.

Past Participle: Vêtu—Clothed.

Dévêter—to undress—and **Revêter**—to clothe—are conjugated like **Vêtir**.

Write the whole verb **Vêtir**.

SUFFIRE—To Suffice.**Infinitive: Suffire.****Present Indicative.**

Je suffis ——I suffice.

Nous suffisons ——We suffice.

Ils suffisent ——They suffice.

Past Participle: Suffi—Sufficed.

Confire is conjugated the same, except in the Past Participle (**Confit**).

Write the whole verb.

CROÎTRE—To Grow.

Je croîs ——I grow, I am growing.

Nous croissons ——We grow, we are growing.

Ils croissent ——They grow, they are growing.

Past Participle: Crû—Grown.

Conjugate like **Croître**, **Accroître**—to increase, and **Décroître**—to diminish.

Read the verb **Être** aloud.

MOURIR—To Die.

Je meurs ——I die, I am dying.

Nous mourons ——We die, we are dying.

Ils meurent ——They die, they are dying.

Present Subjunctive (irregular).

Que je meure —That I die.
Que nous mourions —That we die.

Future and Conditional (irr.): **Je mourrai**—I shall or will die.

Past Participle: **Mort**—Dead.

ACQUÉRIR—To acquire.

Acquis—Acquired.

Present Indicative.

J'acquiers —I am acquiring, I do acquire, I acquire.
Nous acquérons —We are acquiring, we do acquire, we acquire.
Ils acquièrent —They are acquiring, they do acquire, they acquire.

Imperative: **Acquiers**—Acquire. **Acquérons**—Let us acquire.

Future and Conditional: **J'acquerrai**—I will acquire.

Present Participle: **Acquérant**—Acquiring.

Imperfect—**J'acquérais**—I was acquiring, I used to acquire.

Subjunctive: **Que j'acquièrre**—That I acquire.

Que nous acquérons—That we acquire.

Read the verb **Etre**.

VOIR—To see.

Vu—Seen.

Present Indicative.

Je vois —I am seeing, I do see, I see.
Nous voyons —We are seeing, we do see, we see.
Ils voient —They are seeing, they do see, they see.

Future and Conditional: **Je verrai**—I shall or will see.

Imperative: **Vois**—See. **Voyons**—Let us see. **Voyez**—See (you).

Present Subjunctive: **Que je voie**—That I see.

Present Participle: **Voyant**—Seeing.

Imperfect: **Je voyais**—I was seeing, I used to see.

Conjugate like **Voir**.

Entrevoir	—To have a glimpse of.
Revoir	—To see again.

Prévoir—To foresee; and **Pourvoir**—To provide; are also conjugated like **Voir**, except in the Future and Conditional (*Je prévoirai; je pourvoirai*).

COURIR—To run.

Couru—Ran, Run.

Present Indicative.

Je cours —I am running, I do run, I run.

Nous courons —We are running, we do run, we run.

Ils courent —They are running, they do run, they run.

Imp.: Cours—Run. **Courons**—Let us run. **Courez**—Run (you).

Present Participle: **Courant**—Running.

Imperfect: **Je courais**—I was running, I used to run.

Present Subjunctive: **Que je courre**—That I run.

Future (irregular): **Je courrai**—I shall or will run.

Conjugate like **Courir**.

Accourir —To run to.

Encourir —To incur.

Concourir —To concur.

Parcourir —To run over.

Discourir —To discourse.

Secourir —To relieve.

RECEVOIR—To receive.

Read aloud the verb **Etre**.

Reçu—Received.

Je reçois —I am receiving, I do receive, I receive.

Nous recevons—We are receiving, we do receive, we receive.

Ils reçoivent —They are receiving, they do receive, they receive.

Imperative: **Reçois**—Receive. **Recevons**—Let us receive.

Recevez—Receive (you).

Present Participle: **Recevant**—Receiving.

Imperfect: **Je recevais**—I was receiving, I used to receive.

Present Subjunctive.

- Que je reçoive** —That I receive.
Que nous recevions —That we receive.

Future: **Je recevrai**—I shall or will receive.

Conjugate like **Recevoir**.

- Apercevoir** —To perceive. **Concevoir** —To conceive.
Décevoir —To deceive. **Devoir** —To have to.

Note.—All the Verbs ending in “cevoir” take a cedilla under the “c” (ç) before “o” and “u”.

DEVOIR—To have to, or to owe.

Dû—Had to or owed.

Present Indicative.

- Je dois** —I must, I have to—I owe.
Nous devons —We must, we have to—we owe.
Ils doivent —They must, they have to—they owe.

Present Participle: **Devant**—Having to, or owing.

Imperfect: **Je devais**—I had to, I was owing.

Present Subjunctive.

- Que je doive** —That I owe, that I have to.
Que nous devions —That we have to, that we owe.

Future: **Je devrai**—I'll have to, or I'll owe.

VALOIR—To be worth.

Read the verb **Être**.

Valu—Been Worth.

Present Indicative.

- Je vaux** —I am worth.
Il vaut —He is worth.
Nous valons —We are worth.
Ils valent —They are worth.

Imperative: **Vaux**—Be worth. **Valons**—Let us be worth.

Valez—Be worth (you).

Present Participle: **Valant**—Being worth.

Imperfect: **Je valais**—I was worth.

Present Subjunctive.

Que je vaille —That I be worth.

Que nous valions —That we be worth.

Conjugate like **Valoir**.

Equivaloir —To be equivalent.

Prévaloir —To prevail.

SAVOIR—To know (mental knowledge, information).

Su—Known.

Present Indicative.

Je sais —I do know, I know.

Nous savons —We do know, we know.

Ils savent —They do know, they know.

Imperfect: **Je savais**—I knew, I used to know.

Imp.: **Sache**—Know. **Sachons**—Let us know. **Sachez**—Know (you).

Present Participle: **Sachant**—Knowing.

Present Subjunctive: **Que je sache**—That I know.

Que nous sachions—That we know.

Future and Conditional (irr.): **Je saurai**—I shall or will know.

POUVOIR—To be able, can.

Pu—Been able.

Present Indicative.

Je peux, or je puis —I am able, I can.

Nous pouvons —We are able, we can.

Ils peuvent —They are able, they can.

Puis-je —Can I, or may I.

No Imperative.

Present Participle: **Pouvant**—Being able.

Imperfect: Je pouvais—I could, or I was able.

Present Subjunctive: Que je puisse—That I be able.

Future (irr.): Je pourrai—I shall or will be able.

PRENDRE—To take.

Pris—Taken.

Read aloud the verb **Être**.

Present Indicative.

Je prends —I am taking, I do take, I take.

Nous prenons —We are taking, we do take, we take.

Ils prennent —They are taking, they do take, they take.

Il prend —He is taking, he does take, he takes.

Imp.: Prends—Take. Prenons—Let us take. Prenez—Take (you).

Present Participle: **Prenant**—Taking.

Imperfect: Je prenais—I was taking, I used to take.

Subjunctive.

Que je prenne —That I take.

Que nous prenions —That we take.

Conjugate like Prendre.

Apprendre —To learn.

Comprendre —To understand.

Entrepréndre —To undertake.

Reprendre —To take again.

Surprendre —To surprise.

VOULOIR—To want, to wish.

Read aloud the verb **Être**.

Voulu—Wanted.

Present Indicative.

Je veux —I want, I am wanting, I do want.

Nous voulons —We want, we are wanting, we do want.

Ils veulent —They want, they are wanting, they do want.

Imperative: Veuillez—Please be kind enough to.

Veuille and Veuillons are rarely used.

Subjunctive.

Que je veuille —That I want.

Que nous voulions —That we want.

Present Participle: Voulant—Wanting.

Imperfect.

Je voulais —I used to want, I was wanting.

Nous voulions —We used to want, we were wanting.

Vous vouliez —You used to want, you were wanting.

Future and Conditional (irregular).

Je voudrai —I shall or will want.

Je voudrais —I should or would want.

Je voudrais —I wish or I would like.

FAIRE—To do, or to make.

Fait—Done or made.

Present Indicative.

Je fais —I am doing, I do.

Nous faisons —We are doing, we do.

Vous faites —You are doing, you do.

Ils font —They are doing, they do.

Imperative: Fais—Do or make. **Faisons**—Let us do or make.

Faites—Do or make.

Present Participle: Faisant—Doing or making.

Imperfect: Je faisais—I was doing, I used to do.

Present Subjunctive: Que je fasse—That I do or make.

Que nous fassions—That we do or make.

Future and Conditional (irr.): Je ferai—I shall do.

Conjugate like **Faire**.

Contrefaire —To counterfeit.

Défaire —To undo.

Forfaire —To forfeit.

Parfaire —To perfect.

Satisfaire —To satisfy.

ALLER—To go.Read aloud the verb **Etre**.**Allé**—Gone.**Present Indicative.**

Je vais	—I am going, I do go, I go.
Tu vas	—Thou art going, thou dost go, thou goest.
Il va	—He is going, he does go, he goes.
Nous allons	—We are going, we do go, we go.
Vous allez	—You are going, you do go, you go.
Ils vont	—They are going, they do go, they go.

Imperative.**Va**—Go. **Allons**—Let us go. **Allez**—Go (you).Present Participle: **Allant**—Going.Imperfect: **J'allais**—I was going, I used to go.**Present Subjunctive (irregular).**

Que j'aille	—That I go.
Que nous allions	—That we go.

Future and Conditional (irregular): **J'irai**—I shall or will go.**VENIR—To come.**Read aloud the verb **Etre**.**Venu**—Come.**Present Indicative.**

Je viens	—I am coming, I do come, I come.
Nous venons	—We are coming, we do come, we come.
Ils viennent	—They are coming, they do come, they come.

Imperative.**Viens**—Come. **Venons**—Let us come. **Venez**—Come (you).Present Participle: **Venant**—Coming.Imperfect: **Je venais**—I was coming, I used to come.**Present Subjunctive.**

Que je vienne	—That I come.
Que nous venions	—That we come,

Future and Conditional (irregular).

Je viendrai—I shall or will come.

Conjugate like **Venir**.

Revenir —To come back. **Convenir** —To suit.

Devenir —To become. **Intervenir** —To interfere.

Parvenir —To reach. **Prévenir** —To inform.

(se) **Souvenir** —To remember.

TENIR—To hold.

Present Indicative.

Je tiens —I hold, I am holding.

Nous tenons —We hold, we do hold.

Ils tiennent —They hold, they do hold.

Imperfect: **Je tenais** —I was holding, I used to hold.

Imperative: **Tiens**—Hold. **Tenons**—Let us hold. **Tenez**—Hold.

Present Participle: **Tenant**—Holding.

Present Subjunctive.

Que je tienne —That I hold.

Que nous tenions —That we hold.

Future (irregular): **Je tiendrai**—I shall or will hold.

Conjugate like **Tenir**.

S'abstenir —To abstain. **Maintenir** —To maintain.

Appartenir —To belong. **Obtenir** —To obtain.

Contenir —To contain. **Retenir** —To hold back.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

FALLOIR—To be necessary.

Fallu—Been necessary.

Il faut —It is necessary.

Faut-il? —Is it necessary?

Il fallait —It was necessary.

Il faudra —It will be necessary.

PLEUVOIR—To rain.**Plu—Rained.**

Il pleut	—It is raining, it does rain, it rains.
Pleut-il	—Is it raining, does it rain?
Il pleuvait	—It was raining, it used to rain.
Il pleuvra	—It will rain.
Qu'il pleuve	—That it rain.

Present Participle: Pleuvant—Raining.**Y AVOIR—To Be (impersonal).**

Il y a	—There is, or there are.
Y a-t-il	—Are there, or is there?
Il y avait	—There was, there were.
Y avait-il	—Was there, were there?
Il y aura	—There will be.
Qu'il y ait	—That there be.
Il y a eu	—There has been.

S'AGIR—To be the question.

Il s'agit	—The question is.
Il s'agissait	—The question was.
Il s'agira	—The question will be.
Qu'il s'agisse	—That the question be.
S'agissant	—The question being.

GELER—To freeze.**Present Indicative: Il gèle—It is freezing, it freezes.****Imperfect: Il gelait—It was freezing, it used to freeze.****Present Participle: Gelant—Freezing.****Il gèlera—It will freeze.**

GRÈLER—To hail.**Present Indicative:** Il grêle—It is hailing, it hails.**Imperfect:** Il grélait—It was hailing, it used to hail.**Present Participle:** Grêlant—Hailing.**NEIGER—To snow.****Present Indicative:** Il neige—It is snowing, it snows.**Imperfect:** Il neigeait—It was snowing, it used to snow.**Present Participle:** Neigeant—Snowing.**TONNER—To thunder.****Present Indicative:** Il tonne—It is thundering; it thunders.**Imperfect:** Il tonnait—It was thundering; it used to thunder.**Present Participle:** Tonnant—Thundering.

The irregularities of the English Imperfect are:

Je pouvais —I could (when "could" is equivalent to "was able").

Je voulais —I wanted (when "wanted" is equivalent to "was wishing").

Je connaissais —I knew (when "knew" is equivalent to "was acquainted with").

Je savais —I knew (for I was knowing).

Je devais —I had to (equivalent to "was obliged to").

Je pensais —I thought.

Je portais —I wore (equivalent to "had on").

The exceptions of the French Imperatives are:

Ayons —Let us have. **Soyez** —Be.

Ayez —Have. **Sachons** —Let us know.

Soyons —Let us be. **Sachez** —Know.

Veuillez —Please be kind enough to.

The exceptions of the French Present Participles are:

Ayant—Having. **Étant**—Being. **Sachant**—Knowing.

PAST PARTICIPLES.

Conjugated with the auxiliary **Avoir** are:

Eu	—Had.	Cousu	—Sewed.
Eté	—Been.	Décousu	—Unsewed.
Ouvert	—Open.	Écrit	—Written.
Souffert	—Suffered.	Décrít	—Described.
Couvert	—Covert.	Prescrit	—Prescribed.
Offert	—Offered.	Inscrit	—Inscribed.
Lu	—Read.	Souscrit	—Subscribed.
Dormi	—Slept.	Transcrit	—Transcribed.
Endormi	—Put to sleep.	Dit	—Said or told.
Servi	—Served.	Contredit	—Contradicted.
Desservi	—Cleared the table.	Dédit	—Disowned.
Menti	—Lied.	Médit	—Slandered.
Démenti	—Contradicted.	Prédit	—Predicted.
Senti	—Felt.	Interdit	—Forbidden.
Consentti	—Consented.	Ri	—Laughed.
Pressenti	—Foreseen.	Souri	—Smiled.
Ressentti	—Resented.	Vendu	—Sold.
Fini	—Finished.	Entendu	—Heard.
Uni	—United.	Attendu	—Expected.
Saisi	—Seized.	Attendu	—Waited for.
Rougi	—Blushed.	Répondu	—Answered.
Guéri	—Cured.	Défendu	—Forbidden.
Vieilli	—Grown old.	Descendu	—Gone down.
Garni	—Trimmed.	Fendu	—Split.
Agi	—Acted.	Perdu	—Lost.
Choisi	—Chosen.	Répandu	—Spilled.
Sali	—Soiled.	Tordu	—Twisted.
Rempli	—Fulfilled.	Rendu	—Rendered.
Réussi	—Succeeded.	Vécu	—Lived.
Péri	—Perished.	Survécu	—Survived.
Obéi	—Obeyed.	Suivi	—Followed.
Désobéi	—Disobeyed.	Poursuivi	—Pursued.
Nourri	—Fed.	Battu	—Beaten.
Averti	—Advertised.	Abattu	—Pulled down.
Grossi	—Grown big.	Débattu	—Discussed.
Haï	—Hated.	Combattu	—Fought.
Fui	—Flown.	Rebattu	—Beaten again.

Plu	—Pleased.	Vêtu	—Clothed.
Déplu	—Displeased.	Tressailli	—Started up.
Complu	—Humored.	Cueilli	—Picked.
Conduit	—Conducted.	Accueilli	—Welcomed.
Construit	—Constructed.	Résolu	—Resolved.
Cuit	—Cooked.	Acquis	—Acquired.
Déduit	—Deducted.	Conquis	—Conquered.
Instructit	—Instructed.	Vu	—Seen.
Produit	—Produced.	Revu	—Seen again.
Induit	—Induced.	Prévu	—Foreseen.
Nui	—Hurt.	Pourvu	—Provided.
Réduit	—Reduced.	Couru	—Ran.
Introduit	—Showed in.	Accouru	—Ran to.
Vaincu	—Vanquished.	Concouru	—Concurred.
Convaincu	—Convinced.	Parcouru	—Ran over.
Connu	—Known.	Secouru	—Relieved.
Reconnu	—Recognized.	Reçu	—Received.
Paru	—Looked.	Aperçu	—Perceived.
Disparu	—Disappeared.	Déçu	—Deceived.
Apparu	—Appeared.	Conçu	—Conceived.
Bu	—Drunk.	Dû	—Had to.
Cru	—Believed.	Dû	—Owed.
Craint	—Feared.	Valu	—Been worth.
Atteint	—Reached.	Équivalu	—Been equivalent.
Peint	—Painted.	Su	—Known.
Plaint	—Pitied.	Pu	— Been able.
Éteint	—Extinguished.	Pris	—Taken.
Teint	—Dyed.	Appris	—Learned.
Joint	—Joined.	Compris	—Understood.
Mis	—Put (on).	Entrepris	—Undertaken.
Admis	—Admitted.	Repris	—Taken again.
Promis	—Promised.	Voulu	—Wanted.
Permis	—Allowed.	Fait	—Done or made.
Omis	—Omitted.	Satisfait	—Satisfied.
Commis	—Committed.	Tenu	—Held.
Bouilli	—Boiled.	Retenu	—Held back.
Conclu	—Concluded.	Appartenu	—Belonged to.
Crû	—Grown.	Plu	—Rained.
Accrû	—Increased.	Fallu	— Been necessary.
Suffi	—Sufficed.	Il ya eu	—There has been.

VERBS WHICH HAVE PECULIARITIES.

Verbs ending in the Infinitive by "cer" take a cedilla under the "c" before "o" and "a" to soften the "c". For example:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Nous commençons | —We begin. |
| Je commençais | —I was beginning. |
| Nous avançons | —We advance. |
| J'avançais | —I was advancing. |

Verbs ending in "ger", like **manger**, to eat; **partager**, to partake; **voyager**, to travel, etc., take an "e" euphonic after the "g" before "o" and "a" to soften the "g":

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Nous mangeons | —We eat. | Nous voyageons | —We travel. |
|----------------------|----------|-----------------------|-------------|

Verbs ending in "eler" and "eter" take two "l's" and two "t's" before a silent syllable.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|--------------------|------------|
| J'appelle | —I call. | Je jette | —I throw. |
| Nous appelons | —We call. | Nous jetons | —We throw. |

Exceptions:

- | | |
|---------------------|------------|
| J'achète | —I buy. |
| Il achète | —He buys. |
| Ils achètent | —They buy. |

Verbs ending in "oyer" or "uyer" change the "y" to "i" before a silent syllable:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Je m'ennuie | —I feel lonely. |
| Nous nous ennuyons | —We feel lonely. |
| J'emploie | —I employ. |
| J'employais | —I was employing. |

Verbs ending in "ener" take an accent (') on the first "e" before a silent syllable:

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Promener | —To take . . . for a walk. |
| Je promène | |
| Nous promenons | |

Verbs having an "é" at the last syllable of the radical change it to "è" before "e", "es", "ent":

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Préférer | Je préfère | Nous préférons |
| but Créer | Je Crée | Nous créons |

INFINITIVES.

Avoir	To have.	Écrire	To write.
Être	To be.	Décrire	To describe.
Ouvrir	To open.	Prescrire	To prescribe.
Souffrir	To suffer.	Souscrire	To subscribe.
Couvrir	To cover.	Transcrire	To transcribe.
Offrir	To offer.	Dire	To tell.
Lire	To read.	Contredire	To contradict.
Dormir	To sleep.	Dédire	To disown.
Servir	To serve.	Médire	To slander.
Mentir	To lie.	Prédire	To predict.
Démentir	To contradict.	Rire de	To laugh at.
Sentir	To feel.	Sourire	To smile.
Consentir	To consent.	Vendre	To sell.
Pressentir	To foresee.	Entendre	To hear.
Ressentir	To resent.	Attendre	To wait for.
Finir	To finish.	Répondre	To answer.
Unir	To unite.	Interrompre	To interrupt.
Saisir	To seize.	Correspondre	To correspond.
Rougir	To blush.	Défendre	To forbid.
Guérir	To cure.	Descendre	To go down.
Vieillir	To grow old.	Perdre	To lose.
Garnir	To trim.	Répandre	To spill.
Agir	To act.	Rendre	To render.
Choisir	To choose.	Vivre	To live.
Salir	To soil.	Survivre	To survive.
Remplir	To fulfill.	Suivre	To follow.
Réussir	To succeed.	Poursuivre	To pursue.
Périr	To perish.	Battre	To beat.
Obéir	To obey.	Abattre	To pull down.
Désobéir	To disobey.	Débattre	To discuss.
Nourrir	To feed.	Combattre	To fight.
Avertir	To advertise.	Plaire	To please.
Grossir	To grow big.	Déplaire	To displease.
Hair	To hate.	Vêtir	To clothe.
Coudre	To sew.	Cuire	To cook.
Fuir	To flee.	Suffire	To suffice.
Découdre	To unsew.	Construire	To construct.
Conduire	To conduct.	Cueillir	To pick.

Instruire	—To instruct.	Acquérir	—To acquire.
Produire	—To produce.	Conquérir	—To conquer.
Induire	—To induce.	Voir	—To see.
Nuire	—To hurt.	Revoir	—To see again.
Réduire	—To reduce.	Prévoir	—To foresee.
Introduire	—To show in.	Pourvoir	—To provide.
Vaincre	—To vanquish.	Courir	—To run.
Convaincre	—To convince.	Accourir	—To run to.
Connaitre	—To know.	Concourir	—To concur.
Reconnaitre	—To recognize.	Parcourir	—To run over.
Paraître	—To look.	Secourir	—To relieve.
Disparaître	—To disappear.	Recevoir	—To receive.
Apparaître	—To appear.	Apercevoir	—To perceive.
Boire	—To drink.	Décevoir	—To deceive.
Croire	—To believe.	Concevoir	—To conceive.
Craindre	—To fear.	Devoir	—To have to.
Atteindre	—To reach.	Valoir	—To be worth.
Peindre	—To paint.	Équivaloir	—To be equivalent.
Plaindre	—To pity.	Savoir	—To know.
Éteindre	—To extinguish.	S'asseoir	—To sit.
Teindre	—To dye.	Pleuvoir	—To rain.
Joindre	—To join.	Falloir	—To be necessary.
Mettre	—To put; put on.	Yavoir	—To be (imp.).
Admettre	—To admit.	Pouvoir	—To be able.
Promettre	—To promise.	Prendre	—To take.
Permettre	—To permit.	Apprendre	—To learn.
Omettre	—To omit.	Comprendre	—To understand.
Commettre	—To commit.	Reprendre	—To take again.
Bouillir	—To boil.	Surprendre	—To surprise.
Mourir	—To die.	Vouloir	—To want.
Naître	—To be born.	Venir	—To come.
Conclure	—To conclude.	Devenir	—To become.
Croître	—To grow.	Revenir	—To come again.
Accroître	—To increase.	Prévenir	—To inform.
Faire	—To do, to make.	Tenir	—To hold.
Défaire	—To undo.	Retenir	—To hold back.
Satisfaire	—To satisfy.	Appartenir	—To belong to.
Accueillir	—To welcome.	Aller	—To go.
Résoudre	—To resolve.	S'en aller	—To go away.

FUTURE AND CONDITIONAL.

The Infinitives end in **r** or in **re**.

The Infinitive forms the Future and the Conditional by dropping the final **r** or **re** and replacing it by the following endings:

Endings of the future:

Je rai

Tu ras

Il ra

Nous rons

Vous rez

Ils ront

Endings of the conditional:

Je rais

Tu rais

Il rait

Nous rions

Vous riez

Ils raient

The Future is equivalent to **shall** or **will**.

The Conditional is equivalent to **should** or **would**.

Verbs regular in the Future are also regular in the Conditional.

The regular Futures are:

Je lirai	— I shall or will read.
J'ouvrirai	— I shall open.
Je souffrirai	— I shall suffer.
Je couvrirai	— I shall cover.
J'offrirai	— I shall offer.
Je dormirai	— I shall sleep.
Je servirai	— I shall serve.
Je mentirai	— I shall lie.
Je démentirai	— I shall contradict.
Je sentirai	— I shall feel.
Je consentirai	— I shall consent.
Je pressentirai	— I shall foresee.
Je ressentirai	— I shall resent.
Je finirai	— I shall finish.
Je rougirai	— I shall blush
J'unirai	— I shall unite
Je saisirai	— I shall seize

Je guérirai	— I shall cure.
Je vieillirai	— I shall grow old.
Je garnirai	— I shall trim.
J'agirai	— I shall act.
Je choisirai	— I shall choose.
Je salirai	— I shall soil.
Je remplirai	— I shall fulfill.
Je réussirai	— I shall succeed.
Je périrai	— I shall perish.
J'obéirai	— I shall obey.
Je désobéirai	— I shall disobey.
Je nourrirai	— I shall feed.
J'avertirai	— I shall advertise.
Je haïrai	— I shall hate.
Je fuirai	— I shall flee.
Je coudrai	— I shall sew.
Je découdrai	— I shall unsew.
J'écrirai	— I shall write.
Je décrirai	— I shall describe.
Je prescrirai	— I shall prescribe.
J'inscrirai	— I shall inscribe.
Je souscrirai	— I shall subscribe.
Je transcrirai	— I shall transcribe.
Je dirai	— I shall tell.
Je contredirai	— I shall contradict.
Je dédirai	— I shall disown.
Je médirai	— I shall slander.
Je prédirai	— I shall predict.
J'interdirai	— I shall forbid.
Je rirai	— I shall laugh.
Je sourirai	— I shall smile.
Je vendrai	— I shall sell.
J'entendrai	— I shall hear.
J'attendrai	— I shall expect.
Je répondrai	— I shall answer.
Je défendrai	— I shall forbid.
Je descendrai	— I shall go down.
Je fendrai	— I shall split.

Je perdrai	— I shall lose.
Je répandrai	— I shall spill.
Je tordrai	— I shall twist.
Je rendrai	— I shall render.
Je vivrai	— I shall live.
Je survivrai	— I shall survive.
Je suivrai	— I shall follow.
Je poursuivrai	— I shall pursue.
Je battrai	— I shall beat.
J'abattrai	— I shall pull down.
Je débattrai	— I shall discuss.
Je combattrai	— I shall fight.
Je rebattrai	— I shall beat again.
Je plairai	— I shall please.
Je déplairai	— I shall displease.
Je complairai	— I shall humor.
Je conduirai	— I shall conduct.
Je construirai	— I shall construct.
Je cuirai	— I shall cook.
Je déduirai	— I shall deduct.
J'instruirai	— I shall instruct.
Je produirai	— I shall produce.
J'induirai	— I shall induce.
Je nuirai	— I shall hurt.
Je réduirai	— I shall reduce.
J'introduirai	— I shall show in.
Je vaincrai	— I shall vanquish.
Je convaincrai	— I shall convince.
Je connaîtrai	— I shall know.
Je reconnaîtrai	— I shall recognize.
Je paraîtrai	— I shall look.
Je disparaittrai	— I shall disappear.
J'apparaîtrai	— I shall appear.
Je boirai	— I shall drink.
Je croirai	— I shall believe.
Je craindrai	— I shall fear.
J'atteindrai	— I shall reach.
Je peindrai	— I shall paint.

Je plaindrai	— I shall pity.
J'éteindrai	— I shall extinguish.
Je teindrai	— I shall dye.
Je joindrai	— I shall join.
Je mettrai	— I shall put (on).
J'admettrai	— I shall admit.
Je promettrai	— I shall promise.
Je permettrai	— I shall allow.
J'omettrai	— I shall omit.
Je commettrai	— I shall commit.
Je bouillirai	— I shall boil.
Je conclurai	— I shall conclude.
Je croîtrai	— I shall grow.
Je suffirai	— I shall suffice.
Je vêtirai	— I shall clothe.
Je tressaillirai	— I shall start up.
J'assaillirai	— I shall assault.
Je résoudrai	— I shall resolve.

Verbs **IRREGULAR** in the Future are also irregular in the Conditional:

J'aurai	— I shall or will have.
Je serai	— I shall be.
Je cueillerai	— I shall pick.
J'accueilleraï	— I shall welcome.
Je courrai	— I shall run.
J'accourrai	— I shall run to.
Je concourrai	— I shall concur.
Je parcourrai	— I shall run over.
Je secourrai	— I shall relieve.
Je recevrai	— I shall receive.
J'apercevrai	— I shall perceive.
Je décevrai	— I shall deceive.
Je concevrai	— I shall conceive.
Je devrai	— I shall have to.
Je vaudrai	— I shall be worth.
J'équivaudrai	— I shall be equivalent.

<i>Je prévaudrai</i>	— I shall prevail.
<i>Je saurai</i>	— I shall know.
<i>Je pourrai</i>	— I shall be able.
<i>Je voudrai</i>	— I shall want.
<i>Je ferai</i>	— I shall do or make.
<i>Je contreferai</i>	— I shall counterfeit.
<i>Je déferai</i>	— I shall undo.
<i>Je satisfierai</i>	— I shall satisfy.
<i>J'irai</i>	— I shall go.
<i>Je m'en irai</i>	— I shall go away.
<i>Je viendrai</i>	— I shall come.
<i>Je deviendrai</i>	— I shall become.
<i>Je reviendrai</i>	— I shall come back.
<i>J'interviendrai</i>	— I shall interfere.
<i>J'assiérai</i>	— I shall sit.
<i>Je préviendrai</i>	— I shall inform.
<i>Je tiendrai</i>	— I shall hold.
<i>Je retiendrai</i>	— I shall hold back.
<i>J'appartiendrai</i>	— I shall belong.
<i>Je mourrai</i>	— I shall die.
<i>Je verrai</i>	— I shall see.
<i>Je reverrai</i>	— I shall see again.
<i>J'enverrai</i>	— I shall send.
<i>J'acquerrai</i>	— I shall acquire.
<i>Je conquerrai</i>	— I shall conquer.
<i>Il faudra</i>	— It will be necessary.
<i>Il y aura</i>	— There will be.
<i>Il pleuvra</i>	— It will rain.

Note—The English expression, *I wish*, or *I would like*, is expressed in French “*Je voudrais*”.

Could expresses in English either the Imperfect or the Conditional. In French, if **could** can be replaced by “*was able*”, the Imperfect is used, but if “*could*” can be replaced by “*would be able*”, the Conditional must be used.

Imperfect.

Je pouvais	—I could (meaning was able).
Il pouvait	—He could (was able).
Nous pouvions	—We could (were able).
Vous pouviez	—You could (were able).
Ils pouvaient	—They could (were able).

Conditional.

Je pourrais	—I could (would be able).
Il pourrait	—He could (would be able).
Nous pourrions	—We could (would be able).
Vous pourriez	—You could (would be able).
Ils pourraient	—They could (would be able).
Je devrais	—I should or I ought to.
Il devrait	—He should or he ought to.
Nous devrions	—We should or we ought to.
Vous devriez	—You should or you ought to.
Ils devraient	—They should or they ought to.
J'aurais dû	—I should have or I ought to have.
Tu aurais dû	—Thou should have or ought to have.
Il aurait dû	—He should have or he ought to have.
Nous aurions dû	—We should have or ought to have.
Vous auriez dû	—You should have or ought to have.
Ils auraient dû	—They should have or ought to have.

SI—If.

The English expression: **If I should, if we should, if you should, etc., is expressed in French by the Imperfect. If we should write, in French is SI NOUS ÉCRIVIONS (If we were writing). If you should do, in French is SI VOUS FAISIEZ (If you were doing).**

The verb following **Si** can **never** be in the Conditional.

If the verb which follows **SI** is in the Present, the other verb must be in the future. If the verb following **SI** is in the Imperfect, the other verb must be in the Conditional. For example:

S'il pleut, nous irons au théâtre.

S'il pleuvait, nous irions au théâtre.

PAST PARTICIPLES CONJUGATED WITH THE AUXILIARY **ETRE** ARE:

Allé	Gone.	Entré	Gone in.
Sorti	Gone out.	Descendu	Gone down.
Parti	Started.	Né	Born.
Venu	Come.	Mort	Died.
Revenu	Come back.	Décédé	Deceased.
Arrivé	Arrived.	Echu	Due.

The Infinitive **Être** followed by any of the above Participles forms the Perfect Infinitive:

Être allé —To have gone.

The Present Participle **Étant** followed by any of the above Past Participles forms the Perfect Participle:

Étant revenu —Having come back.

The Imperfect **J'étais**, etc., followed by one of the above Past Participles, forms the Pluperfect:

J'étais arrivé —I had arrived.

The Future **Je serai** followed by a Past Participle forms the Perfect Future.

The Conditional **Je serais** followed by a Past Participle forms the Past Conditional.

Je serai allé —I shall have gone.

Je serais allé —I would have gone.

The Subjunctive **Que je sois** followed by one of the above Past Participles forms the Perfect Subjunctive:

Que je sois allé —That I have gone.

The Present Indicative **Je suis** followed by one of the above Past Participles forms the Present Perfect or the Past Indefinite. Observe the three meanings in English: **Je suis allé**—I went, I did go, I have gone.

Note.—Gone at the end of a sentence is nearly always Parti. The Past Participle conjugated with the auxiliary **Être** agrees in Gender and in Number with the subject, either noun or pronoun.

ALLER—To Go.

Perfect Infinitive: **Être allé**—To have gone.

Perfect Participle: **Étant allé**—Having gone.

Past Indefinite—Present Perfect.

Je suis allé —I went, I did go, I have gone.

Tu es allé —Thou wentest, thou hast gone.

Il est allé —He went, he did go, he has gone

Nous sommes allés — We went, we did go, we have gone.
Vous êtes allés — You went, you did go, you have gone.
Ils sont allés — They went, they did go, they have gone.

Pluperfect.

J'étais allé — I had gone.
Tu étais allé — Thou had gone.
Il était allé — He had gone.
Nous étions allés — We had gone.
Vous étiez allé(s) — You had gone.
Ils étaient allés — They had gone.

Perfect Future.

Je serai allé — I shall have gone.
Tu seras allé — Thou shalt have gone.
Il sera allé — He will have gone.
Nous serons allés — We will have gone.
Vous serez allé(s) — You will have gone.
Ils seront allés — They will have gone.

Past Conditional.

Je serais allé — I should have gone.
Tu serais allé — Thou would have gone.
Il serait allé — He would have gone.
Nous serions allés — We would have gone.
Vous seriez allé(s) — You would have gone.
Ils seraient allés — They would have gone.

Perfect Sunjunctive.

Que je sois allé — That I have gone.
Que tu sois allé — That thou have gone.
Qu'il soit allé — That he have gone.
Que nous soyons allés — That we have gone.
Que vous soyez allé(s) — That you have gone.
Qu'ils soient allés — That they have gone.

Write in all the compound tenses the verbs which take the auxiliary **Être**.

Present Subjunctive.

The Present of the Subjunctive is used in French after the verbs **Vouloir, Aimer, Désirer** in all their tenses and after:

Il faut que	—It is necessary that.
Est-ce possible que	—Is it possible that?
A moins que	—Unless.
Pour que	—So that.
Afin que	—In order that.
Bien que or quoi que	—Though or although, etc.

The Subjunctive is equivalent to: If I may, etc. In the Subjunctive the three persons singular and the third person plural are always pronounced the same.

The Subjunctive is formed by the first person plural of the Present Indicative by dropping **ons** and replacing it by:

Je—e	Nous—ions
Tu—es	Vous—iez
Il—e	Ils—ent

The irregular Subjunctives are:

Il faut —	It is necessary.
Que j'aie	—That I have.
Que nous ayons	—That we have.
Que je sois	—That I be.
Que nous soyons	—That we be.
Que je fuie	—That I flee.
Que nous fuyions	—That we flee.
Que je rie	—That I laugh.
Que nous riions	—That we laugh.
Que je boive	—That I drink.
Que nous buvions	—That we drink.
Que je croie	—That I believe.
Que nous croyions	—That we believe.
Que j'acquière	—That I acquire.
Que nous acquérions	—That we acquire.
Que je conquière	—That I conquer.
Que nous conquérons	—That we conquer.
Que je voie	—That I see.
Que nous voyions	—That we see.
Que je prévoie	—That I foresee.
Que nous prévoyions	—That we foresee.

Que je pourvoie	—That I provide.
Que nous pourvoyions	—That we provide.
Que je reçoive	—That I receive.
Que nous recevions	—That we receive.
Que j'aperçoive	—That I perceive.
Que nous apercevions	—That we perceive.
Que je conçoive	—That I conceive.
Que nous concevions	—That we conceive.
Que je doive	—That I have to.
Que nous devions	—That we have to.
Que je vaille	—That I be worth.
Que nous valions	—That we be worth.
Que je prévaille	—That I prevail.
Que nous prévalions	—That we prevail.
Que je sache	—That I know.
Que nous sachions	—That we know.
Que je puisse	—That I be able.
Que nous puissions	—That we be able.
Que je prenne	—That I take.
Que nous prenions	—That we take.
Que j'apprenne	—That I learn.
Que nous apprenions	—That we learn.
Que je comprenne	—That I understand.
Que nous comprenions	—That we understand.
Que je veuille	—That I want.
Que nous voulions	—That we want.
Que je fasse	—That I do.
Que nous fassions	—That we do.
Que je défasse	—That I undo.
Que nous défassions	—That we undo.
Que je satisfasse	—That I satisfy.
Que nous satisfassions	—That we satisfy.
Que je vienne	—That I come.
Que nous venions	—That we come.
Que je devienne	—That I become.
Que nous devenions	—That we become.
Que je revienne	—That I come back.
Que nous revenions	—That we come back.

Que je prévienné	—That I inform.
Que nous prévenions	—That we inform.
Que je tienne	—That I hold.
Que nous tenions	—That we hold.
Que je retienne	—That I hold back.
Que nous retenions	—That we hold back.
Que j'appartienne	—That I belong.
Que nous appartenions	—That we belong.
Que je meure	—That I die.
Que nous mourions	—That we die.
Que je m'asseye	—That I sit.
Que nous nous asseyions	—That we sit.
Que je m'en aille	—That I go away.
Que nous nous en allions	—That we go away.
Que j'aille	—That I go.
Que nous allions	—That we go.
Que j'envoie	—That I send.
Que nous envoyions	—That we send.
Qu'il y ait	—That there be.
Qu'il faille	—That it be necessary.
Qu'il pleuve	—That it rain.

VERBS REFLECTIVE.

The verbs Reflective, or so-called pronominal, are conjugated with two pronouns:

Je me	Nous nous
Tu te	Vous vous
Il—se.	Ils—se.

The second pronoun is always placed immediately before the verb, or before the auxiliary in the compound tenses. In the affirmative Imperative the pronouns are placed after the verb. The Reflective verbs are conjugated exactly like the other verbs. In compound tenses they take the auxiliary **Être**.

Je me repose	—I rest myself.
Tu te reposes	—Thou resteth thyself.
Il se repose	—He rests himself.
Nous nous reposons	—We rest ourselves.
Vous vous reposez	—You rest yourself.
Ils se reposent	—They rest themselves.

Je ne me repose pas	—I do not rest myself.
Nous ne nous reposons pas	—We do not rest ourselves.
Je me reposais	—I was resting myself.
Nous nous reposions	—We were resting ourselves.
Je me suis reposé	—I rested myself.
Nous nous sommes reposés	—We rested ourselves.
Je m'étais reposé	—I had rested myself.
Nous nous étions reposés	—We had rested ourselves.
Je me reposerai	—I shall rest myself.
Nous nous reposerons	—We shall rest ourselves.
Je me reposerais	—I should rest myself.
Je me serais reposé	—I should have rested myself.
Repose-toi	—Rest thyself.
Reposons-nous	—Let us rest ourselves.
Reposez-vous	—Rest yourself.
Que je me repose	—That I rest myself.
Que je me sois reposé	—That I have rested myself.

S'asseoir—To sit down.

Je m'assieds	—I sit down.
Il s'assied	—He sits down.
Nous nous asseyons	—We sit down.
Vous vous asseyez	—You sit down.
Ils s'asseyent	—They sit down.
Je m'asseyais	—I was sitting down.
Nous nous asseyions	—We were sitting down.
Vous vous êtes assis	—You sat down.
Ils se sont assis	—They sat down.
Nous nous étions assis	—We had sat down.
Je m'assiérai	—I will sit down.
Nous nous assiérons	—We will sit down.
Je me serai assis	—I will have sat down.
Je m'assiérais	—I should sit down.
Je me serais assis	—I should have sat down.
Assieds-toi	—Sit down (thou).
Asseyons-nous	—Let us sit down.
Asseyez-vous	—Sit down (you).
Que je m'asseye	—That I sit down.
Que je me sois assis	—That I have sat down.

S'en aller—To go away.

"En" always stands immediately before the verb except in the affirmative Imperative.

Je m'en vais	—I go away, I am going away.
Il s'en va	—He goes away, he is going away.
Nous nous en allons	—We go away, we are going away.
Vous vous en allez	—You go away, you are going away.
Ils s'en vont	—They go away, they are going away.
Je m'en allais	—I was going away.
Nous nous en allions	—We were going away.
Je m'en suis allé	—I went away.
Nous nous en sommes allés	—We went away.
Je m'en étais allé	—I had gone away.
Je m'en irai	—I shall go away.
Je m'en serai allé	—I shall have gone away.
Je m'en irais	—I would go away.
Je m'en serais allé	—I would have gone away.
Va-t-en	—Go away (thou).
Allons-nous-en	—Let us go away.
Allez-vous-en	—Go away (you).
Que je m'en aille	—That I go away.
Que nous nous en allions	—That we go away.
Que je m'en sois allé	—That I have gone away.

Conjugate like "Se reposer".

Se lever	—To get up.
Se coucher	—To lie down.
S'habiller	—To dress oneself.
Se déshabiller	—To undress oneself.
Se dépêcher	—To hurry.
Se baisser	—To stoop.
Se figurer	—To imagine.
S'abaisser	—To lower oneself.
Se révolter	—To revolt.
Se quereller	—To quarrel.
Se promener	—To take a walk.
S'enfuir	—To run away (conj. like fuir).
S'évanouir	—To faint.
Se repentir	—To repent.
Se réjouir	—To rejoice.

TENSES THAT ARE NOT USED MUCH IN CONVERSATION, BUT ONLY IN READING.

The Preterit, or so-called Past Definite, expresses an action completely past at a definite time. It is not used much in conversation, but in order to have the pupils understand it in their reading, the following verbs are given:

Je fus	— I was.	Nous fûmes	— We were.
Tu fus	— Thou wast.	Vous fûtes	— You were.
Il fut	— He was.	Ils furent	— They were.
J'eus	— I had.	Nous eûmes	— We had.
Tu eus	— Thou hast.	Vous eûtes	— You had.
Il eut	— He had.	Ils eurent	— They had.

All the verbs ending in the Infinitive by "er", end in the Preterit in

Je	— ai.	Nous	— âmes.
Tu	— as.	Vous	— âtes.
Il	— a.	Ils	— èrent.
J'allai	— I went.	Nous allâmes	— We went.
Tu allas	— Thou wentst.	Vous allâtes	— You went.
Il allâ	— He went.	Ils allèrent	— They went

The Verbs Venir, Tenir, and their derivatives, end in the Preterit in "ins".

Je vins	— I came.	Nous vinmes	— We came.
Tu vins	— Thou camest.	Vous vîntes	— You came.
Il vint	— He came.	Ils vinrent	— They came.

Conjugate the same—

Tenir	— To hold.	Prévenir	— To inform.
Retenir	— To hold back.	Convenir	— To suit.
Appartenir	— To belong to.	Devenir	— To become.
Venir	— To come.	Intervenir	— To interfere.

The following Verbs end in the Preterit in

Je ——Is.

Tu ——Is,

Il ——It.

Nous ——îmes.

Vous ——ites.

Ils ——irent.

Je vendis	— I sold.
Tu vendis	— Thou sold.
Il vendit	— He sold.
Nous vendimes	— We sold.
Vous vendites	— You sold.
Ils vendirent	— They sold.

Je sortis	— I went out.	Je fis	— I did, or made.
Je partis	— I started.	Je battis	— I beat.
J'ouvris	— I opened.	Je vainquis	— I vanquished.
Je couvris	— I covered.	Je suivis	— I followed.
Je souffris	— I suffered.	Je mis	— I put, or put on.
Je dormis	— I slept.	Je promis	— I promised.
Je servis	— I served.	Je craignis	— I feared.
J'acquis	— I acquired.	Je pris	— I took.
Je fuis	— I flew.	Je permis	— I allowed.
Je finis	— I finished.	Je ris	— I laughed.
J'agis	— I acted.	Je mentis	— I lied.
Je répondis	— I answered.	Je sentis	— I felt.
Je perdis	— I lost.	Je cousis	— I sewed.
J'écrivis	— I wrote.	Je compris	— I understood.
Je vis	— I saw.	J'appris	— I learned.
Je dis	— I told.	Je finis	— I finished.
Je pris	— I took.		

The following Verbs end in the Preterit in "us"—

Je ——Us.

Tu ——Us.

Il ——Ut.

Nous ——ûmes.

Vous ——ûtes.

Ils ——urent.

Je lus	— I read.
Tu lus	— Thou readst.
Il lut	— He read.

Nous lûmes	— We read.
Vous lûtes	— You read.
Ils lurent	— They read.

Je pus	—I could.	Je courus	—I ran.
Je voulus	—I wanted.	Je connus	—I knew.
Je plus	—I pleased.	Je reçus	—I received.
Je bus	—I drank.	J'aperçus	—I perceived.
Je crus	—I believed.	Je conçus	—I conceived.
Je vécus	—I lived.	Il plut	—It rained.
Je sus	—I knew.	Il y eut	—There was.
Je dus	—I had to.	Il fallut	—It was necessary.

The Verbs **J'eus** and **Je fus** are also used as auxiliaries, and form the Past Anterior. The Past Anterior is generally used after **Quand**—When, or **Lorsque**—at the time (that or when).

The Verbs which take the Auxiliary **Je fus** are: Allé, sorti, parti, arrivé, entré, tombé, descendu, devenu, parvenu, etc.

Je fus venu —I had come.
Tu fus venu —Thou hadst come.
Il fut venu —He had come.

Nous fûmes venus —We had come.
Vous fûtes venus —You had come.
Ils furent venus —They had come.

The other Past Anterior are conjugated with **J'eus**.

J'eus eu	—I had had.	Nous eûmes eu	—We had had.
Tu eus eu	—Thou hadst had.	Vous eûtes eu	—You had had.
Il eut eu	—He had had.	Ils eurent eu	—They had had.

The Imperfect of Subjunctive is equivalent in English to "That I might".

The First Person singular of the Preterit, which always ends in **ai, is, us, ins**, forms the Imperfect of the Subjunctive by dropping the last letter in all the Verbs, and adding—

Je	—sse.	Nous	—ssions.
Tu	—sses.	Vous	—ssiez.
Il	— t	Ils	—ssent.

J'allai, "I went" (drop the "i" and add "sse").

Que j'allasse	—That I might go.
Qu'il allât	—That he might go.
Que nous allassions	—That we might go.

Que vous allassiez	—That you might go.
Qu'ils allassent	—That they might go.
Que je vendisse	—That I might sell.
Qu'il vendit	—That he might sell.
Que nous vendissions	—That we might sell.
Que vous vendissiez	—That you might sell.
Qu'ils vendissent	—That they might sell.
Que je vinsse	—That I might come.
Que nous vinssions	—That we might come.
Que je visse	—That I might see.
Que nous viussions	—That we might see.
Que j'eusse	—That I might have.
Que tu eusses	—That he might have.
Qu'il eût	—That he might have.
Que nous eussions	—That we might have.
Que nous eussiez	—That you might have.
Qu'ils eussent	—That they might have.
Que je fusse	—That I might be.
Qu'il fût	—That he might be.
Que nous fussions	—That we might be.
Que vous fussiez	—That you might be.
Qu'ils fussent	—That they might be.

Que j'eusse and **Que je fusse** form also the Pluperfect of the Subjunctive when they are followed by a Past Participle. That tense is equivalent to: That I might have.

Que j'eusse vu	—That I might have seen.
Qu'il eût vu	—That he might have seen.
Que nous eussions vu	—That we might have seen.
Que vous eussiez vu	—That you might have seen.
Qu'ils eussent vu	—That they might have seen.
Que je fusse allé	—That I might have gone.
Qu'il fût allé	—That he might have gone.
Que nous fussions allés	—That we might have gone.
Que vous fussiez allés	—That you might have gone.
Qu'ils fussent allés	—That they might have gone.

LES SEPT JOURS DE LA SEMAINE—THE DAYS OF THE WEEK.

Lundi	—Monday.	Vendredi
Mardi	—Tuesday	Samedi
Mercredi		Dimanche —Sunday.
Jeudi		

On before the days of the week is in French **Le**: **Le Lundi**—
On Monday, etc.

LES DOUZE MOIS DE L'ANNÉE—THE TWELVE MONTHS OF THE YEAR.

Janvier	Juillet
Février	Août
Mars	Septembre
Avril	Octobre
Mai	Novembre
Juin	Décembre

In before the months is in French **En**: **En Janvier**, In January, etc.

LES QUATRE SAISONS—THE FOUR SEASONS.

Le printemps	—The Spring.
L'été	—The Summer.
L'automne	—The Autumn.
L'hiver	—The Winter.

In before the seasons is in French **En**, except **Au printemps**.

LES NOMBRES.

Un	—1.	Neuf	—9.
Deux	—2.	Dix	—10.
Trois	—3.	Onze	—11.
Quatre	—4.	Douze	—12.
Cinq	—5.	Treize	—13.
Six	—6.	Quatorze	—14.
Sept	—7.	Quinze	—15.
Huit	—8.	Seize	—16.

Dix-sept	—17.	Soixante	—60.
Dix-huit	—18.	Soixante et un	—61.
Dix-neuf	—19.	Soixante-deux	—62.
Vingt	—20.	Soixante-dix	—70.
Vingt et un	—21.	Soixante et onze	—71.
Vingt-deux	—22.	Soixante-douze	—72.
Vingt-trois	—23.	Soixante-treize	—73.
Vingt-quatre	—24.	Soixante-quatorze	—74.
Vingt-cinq	—25.	Soixante-quinze	—75.
Vingt-six	—26.	Soixante-seize	—76.
Vingt-sept	—27.	Soixante-dix-sept	—77.
Vingt-huit	—28.	Soixante-dix-huit	—78.
Vingt-neuf	—29.	Soixante-dix-neuf	—79.
Trente	—30.	Quatre-vingts	—80.
Trente et un	—31.	Quatre-vingt-un	—81.
Trente-deux	—32.	Quatre-vingt-deux	—82.
Trente-trois	—33.	Quatre-vingt-dix	—90.
Quarante	—40.	Quatre-vingt-onze	—91.
Quarante et un	—41.	Quatre-vingt-douze	—92.
Quarante-deux	—42.	Cent	—100.
Cinquante	—50.	Mille	—1000.
Cinquante et un	—51.	Million	—1,000,000.
Cinquante-deux	—52.		

The ordinal numbers are:

Premier	—First.	Troisième	—Third.
Second	—Second.	Quatrième	—Fourth.
Deuxième	—Second.	Cinquième	—Fifth, etc.

The date of the month is expressed in French by the cardinal numbers, except the first (*le premier*):

Le premier Janvier —The 1st of January.

Le deux Janvier

Le trois Janvier, etc.

LA MONNAIE.

Un billet de banque	—A greenback.
Un chèque	—A check.
Un centime	—The fifth part of one cent.

Cinq centimes	—One cent.
Un sou	—One cent.
Une pièce de dix centimes	—Two cents.
Cinquante centimes	—Ten cents.
Cinquante centimes	—Un demi-franc.
Un franc	—About twenty cents.
Cinq francs	—About one dollar.
Dix francs	—About two dollars.
Cinquante francs	—Ten dollars.

CONVERSATION.

Bonjour—Good morning, good day.

Monsieur—Sir, Mr.

Madame—Mrs. or Madam.

Mademoiselle—Miss.

Bon soir; Monsieur—Good evening, Sir.

Bonne nuit, Madame—Good night, Madame.

Comment allez-vous?—How are you?

Je vais bien, merci—I am well, thanks.

Je suis très bien—I am very well.

Et vous?—And you?

Je vais très bien, aussi, merci—I am very well, too, thanks.

Comment est Monsieur votre père?—How is your father?

Comment est Madame votre mère?—How is your mother?

Comment est Mademoiselle votre soeur?—How is your sister?

Venez avec moi—Come with me.

Pouvez-vous venir avec moi?—Can you come with me?

Bien volontiers—Very willingly.

Avec grand plaisir—With great pleasure.

Où allez-vous?—Where are you going?

**Je vais au parc, au concert, au théâtre, au bal, au restaurant,
à l'hôtel, à l'école, à l'église, etc.**

S'il vous plaît—If you please.

Venez avec moi

Je le regrette beaucoup—I am very sorry.

J'ai un rendez-vous à deux heures—I have to meet some one
at 2 o'clock.

- Asseyez-vous**—Sit down.
Faites comme chez vous—Make yourself at home.
Otez votre chapeau, votre manteau—Take off your hat, your coat.
Restez, je vous prie—Stay, I beg you.
Je suis si heureuse de vous voir—I am so happy to see you.
Je suis enchanté de faire votre connaissance—I am delighted to meet you, or I am pleased to meet you.
Êtes-vous fatigué?—Are you tired?
Reposez-vous—Rest yourself.
Asseyez-vous—Sit down.
Avez-vous faim?—Are you hungry?
Oui, Madame, j'ai faim—Yes, Madam, I am hungry.
Avez-vous soif?—Are you thirsty?
Oui, j'ai soif—I am thirsty.
Quelle heure est-il?—What time is it?
Êtes-vous prêt?—Are you ready?
Dépêchez-vous—Hurry up.
Je suis très occupé et très pressé—I am very busy and very much in a hurry.
Ouvrez la porte et la fenêtre—Open the door and the window.
Aérez—Air.
Taisez-vous—Don't talk.
Restez tranquille—Keep quiet.
A quoi bon?—What is the use?
Merci bien—Many thanks.
Il n'y a pas de quoi—Don't mention it.

EXERCISES AND VOCABULARY.

Le	—The (m).	Le père	—The father.
La	—The (f).	La mère	—The mother.
L'	—The (before a vowel or a silent h.)	Les enfants	—The children.
Les	—The (pl).	L'enfant	—The child.
Un	—One, or a, or an (m).	Un homme	—A man.
Une	—One, or a, or an (f).	Des hommes	—Some men.
Des	—Some (pl).	Une femme	—A woman.
		Des femmes	—Some women.

Most French nouns take an **s** in the plural. That **s** is never pronounced.

PARLER.

La fille	—The girl, or daughter (fee).
Le garçon	—The boy, or waiter.
Le frère	—The brother (frair).
La soeur	—The sister (sir).
Qui	—Who (key).
A	—Has (ah).
Est	—Is (pron. like <i>e</i> in <i>set</i>).
De	—From, or of.
A	—To, or at.
Petit	—Small, little.
Aussi	—Also, or too.
Sont	—Are.

1. Qui est la petite fille qui parle à Paul?
2. La petite fille qui parle à Paul est Marie.
3. Qui est Marie?
4. Marie est la petite soeur de Paul.
5. Qui est Paul?
6. Paul est le frère de Marie.
7. Le père de Paul est aussi le père de Marie.
8. La mère de Paul aussi la mère de Marie.

II. Who is Mary? Mary is a little girl; she is the sister of Paul. Mary has a brother; she also has a father and a mother. Paul speaks to Mary. Who is the sister of Paul? Mary is the little sister of Paul. Paul and Mary are two small children.

Adjectives agree in number and in gender with the noun modified. The plural is formed by adding an **s** and the feminine is formed by adding an **e** to the masculine singular. Adjectives ending in **e** do not change.

MARCHER.

Anglais	—English.
Ce	—This, or that (m).
Cet	—This, or that before a vowel or a silent h .
Cette	—This, or that (f).
Ces	—These, or those (pl).
Ce cousin-ci	—This cousin (m).
Cette cousine-là	—That cousin (f).
Cet homme-ci	—This man.
Avec	—With.
Gentil (m)	—Nice, sweet.
Gentille (f)	—Nice, sweet.
Mais	—But.
La bonne	—The maid, the nurse.
Bon	—Good (m).
Bonne	—Good (f) (bun).
Cette personne-là	—That person.
Français, française	—French.

I. Qui est cette personne qui marche avec ces deux gentils petits enfants? Cette personne qui marche avec ces deux petits enfants est la bonne. Est-elle française? Oui, elle est française et elle parle français à Paul; mais elle parle anglais à Jules qui est le cousin de Paul, et à Alice, qui est la petite cousine de Paul. Paul a un cousin et une cousine il a aussi une gentille petite soeur.

II. Paul is the cousin of Jules; he has a little sister, who is also the cousin of Jules. The sister of Jules is the cousin of Paul and of Mary. The four (4) little children walk with the nurse. The nurse, who is French, speaks French to the four (4) children, but the children speak English to the nurse.

Il faut que	—It is necessary that.
Faut-il que	—Is it necessary that?
Il ne faut pas que	—It is not necessary that.

DRILL ON THE VERBS.

1. I am speaking. 2. I do speak. 3. I speak. 4. I was speaking.
 5. I used to speak. 6. Let us speak. 7. Speak. 8. By speaking.
 9. To speak. 10. I must speak. 11. We are speaking. 12. We were
 speaking. 13. We used to speak. 14. We must speak or it is
 necessary that we speak.

QUITTER.

Merci	—Thanks.
Content	—Pleased, glad.
Un fruit	—A fruit.
Une pomme	—An apple.
Rouge	—Red.
Pour	—For.
Dit	—Says, or tells.
Dans	—In, or into.
La chambre	—The room.
Beau	—Beautiful (m).
Belle	—Beautiful (f).
La porte	—The door.

J'ai un beau fruit pour vous dit Paul en entrant dans la chambre de la petite soeur qui est à table et déjeûne. Il montre le fruit et présente à Marie une belle pomme rouge. Marie est très contente; elle accepte la pomme et dit merci. Paul quitte la chambre et ferme la porte.

II. Paul speaks to the little sister who is crying. He has an apple and he gives the apple to Mary. The little girl admires the beautiful red fruit. She is very glad and plays with the apple. She says: "Thanks" to Paul.

Note.—Names of colors follow the nouns they qualify.

Bel—beautiful—is used before a masculine noun beginning with a vowel or a silent h: **Un bel homme**—A handsome man.

Il faut que je	—I must.
Il faut qu'il	—He must.
Il faut que nous	—We must.
Il faut que vous	—You must.
Il faut qu'ils	—They must.

The word fruit is made plural by adding s when more than one is expressed: **Un fruit, deux fruits, des fruits**—some fruit.

DEMANDER.

Grand	—Big and tall.
A présent	—At present.
Oui	—Yes (wee).
Non	—No.
Objet	—Object (thing).
Le couteau	—The knife.
La main	—The hand.
Le bonbon	—The candy.
S'il vous plaît	—If you please.
Très	—Very.

I. Marie désire le couteau de Paul. Elle demande ce couteau; mais Paul qui à présent est un grand garçon refuse. Un couteau est un objet dangereux dans les mains d'un petit enfant. Marie crie et pleure. Paul chante et danse pour amuser l'enfant; mais elle continue à pleurer. Paul, donnez des bonbons à la petite sœur.

II. Mary cries and Paul enters (into) the room and gives some candy to the little girl. "Don't cry, Mary," he says, "I have some candy for you. She likes fruit, but she likes candy also. She wanted (was wishing) some candy and she was crying.

GRONDER.

Va	—Goes, or is going.
Il va	—He is going.
A l'école	—To school.
Écolier	—A scholar (m.).
Une écolière	—A scholar (f.).
Le livre	—The book.
Le cahier	—A copy-book.
Autre	—Other.
Quand	—When.
Une explication	—Explanation.
Sur	—On, or upon.
Après	—After.
Le maître (m)	—Teacher.
La maîtresse (f)	—The teacher.
Pourquoi	—Why.

Nouns ending in *tion* are always feminine and have the pronunciation of *cion*.

Paul va à l'école; il va à l'école publique. Il porte des livres, des crayons et un cahier. Il est très attentif; il est un très bon écolier. Il ne parle pas avec les autres garçons quand le maître donne des explications sur la leçon. Après l'école Paul a une leçon de violon; il a aussi une leçon de français. Il parle français à la maîtresse de français; il parle aussi français à la bonne.

II. The teacher (f) does not scold the scholars who are attentive. She scolds the pupils who are not attentive. The teacher was scolding Louis because she thought he was talking when she was giving the lesson. The teacher is going to keep Louis after school. Why was he talking? He was not talking; he was reciting the French verbs.

PORTER.

Ami (m)	—Friend.
Amie (f)	—Friend.
Pour	—For.
Pour qui	—For whom.
Est-ce	—Is it (pron. ess)?
La boîte	—The box.
Les bonbons	—The candy.
Malade	—Sick.
À l'hôpital	—In the hospital.
Bien	—Well (before an adjective—very).
Bien triste	—Very sad.
Parce que	—Because.
Le docteur	—The doctor.

I. Pour qui est cette belle boîte de bonbons, demande Paul à sa mère. Est-ce moi? Non, mon enfant, les bonbons ne sont pas pour vous, dit la maman. Ils sont pour le petit cousin Jules. Sa mère est malade à l'hôpital et Jules est bien triste.

II. Jules is sad because his (sa) mother is not well. Where is she? She is in the hospital, and the doctor says that she is very sick. Paul, please, bring this box of candy to Jules. He is your (votre) friend; he is your cousin, and he is very sad.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

	Masculine	Feminine	Plural
My	Mon	Ma	Mes
Thy	ton	Ta	Tes
His or her	Son	Sa	Ses
Our	Notre	Notre	Nos
Your	Votre	Votre	Vos
Their	Leur	Leur	Leurs

Son and **Sa** take the gender of the noun which follows them:
Son mari—Her husband; **Sa femme**—His wife.

Mon, **ton** and **son** are also used before a feminine noun beginning with a vowel or a silent h: **Mon amie**—My friend (f); **Son habitude**—His habit.

Bonjour	—Good morning, good day.
Le salon	—The parlor.
Impatient	—Impatient.
Le jardin	—The garden.
Au revoir	—Goodbye.
Que	—That.
Deux	—Two.
Une leçon de musique	—A music lesson.
Jouer du violon	—To play on the violin.
Jouer du piano	—To play on the piano.
Jouer aux cartes	—To play cards.

Qui est ce Monsieur qui est dans le salon? C'est le maître de violon. Il est impatient et demande Paul pour sa leçon. Où est-il? Je pense que Paul est dans le jardin. La bonne entre dans le jardin et dit à Paul qui joue avec deux autres garçons. Votre maître de violon est dans le salon. P. n'est pas content; il dit au revoir, quitte ses amis et entre dans le salon.

Write the above exercise, placing the verbs in the Imperfect Tense.

Midi	—Noon.	Le repas	—The meal.
Il est midi	—It is noon.	Remercier	—To thank.
Le chapeau	—The hat.	Le bon Dieu	—God.
Le vestibule	—The hall.	La salle à manger	—The dining room.
Avant	—Before.		

Paul retourne de l'école; il est midi. Il entre dans le vestibule; ôte son chapeau et déjeûne. Il prie avant les repas, il prie aussi après les repas. Pourquoi prie-t-il? Il prie pour remercier le bon Dieu. Après le déjeuner, Paul quitte la salle à manger et retourne à l'école.

Write the above exercise, putting all the verbs in the plural.
Paul et Jules retournent, etc.

AVOIR.

Drill on the verb:

1. He has.
2. He is having.
3. He had.
4. He was having.
5. He used to have.
6. He will have.
7. He shall have.
8. He would have.
9. He should have.
10. Let us have.
11. Have.
12. Having.
13. I must have.
14. We have.
15. We are having.
16. We were having.
17. We used to have.
18. We will have.
19. We would have.
20. We must have.
21. We have.
22. We are having.
23. We do have.
24. They have.
25. They are having.
26. They were having.
27. They used to have.
28. They shall have.
29. They will have.
30. They would have.
31. They must have.

OUVRIR.

La sonnette	—The bell.
La sonnette sonne	—The bell rings.
A la maison	—At home.
Chez moi	—At my home.
Chez lui	—At his home.
Chez elle	—At her home.
Chez nous	—At our home.
Chez vous	—At your home.
Chez eux	—At their home (m).
Chez elles	—At their home (f).
La carte	—The card.
La maîtresse	—The mistress.

La sonnette sonne. Ouvrez la porte, s'il vous plaît. Qui est-ce?
La bonne ouvre la porte. Une dame demande. "Est-ce que Madame Leroi est chez elle?" La visiteuse entre dans le vestibule et dans le salon, et présente une carte que la bonne porte à sa maîtresse.

Write the above exercise in English and read it in French at the next lesson.

LIRE.

Write in English the different meanings:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Nous lisons | 2. Nous lisions |
| 3. Lisons | 4. Nous lirons |
| 5. Nous lirons | 6. Ne lisez pas |
| 7. En lisant | 8. Il faut que nous lisions |

Write in French:

1. Do you read?
2. Are you reading?
3. Were you reading?
4. Will you read?
5. Shall you read?
6. Would you read?
7. Should you read?
8. You must read.
9. By reading.
10. To read.
11. Do not read.

SORTIR.

L'après-midi	—In the afternoon.
Cet après-midi	—This afternoon.
Le matin	—In the morning.
Ce matin	—This morning.
Était	—Was.
Il était	—He was.
Il veut	—He wants.
Tous les	—Every.
Tous les jours	—Every day.
Tous les deux jours	—Every other day.
Seulement	—Only.
Toutes les semaines	—Every week.
Avec lui	—With him.
Assez	—Enough, or pretty.
On	—One, or they, or people, before a verb.

Le docteur veut que Paul sorte tous les jours. Il sortira cet après-midi et je sortirai avec lui. Il n'était pas bien parce qu'il ne sortait pas assez. Il sortait seulement tous les deux jours. Ce n'est pas assez. Il faut qu'on sorte tous les jours.

Drill on the verb:

1. They go out.
2. They are going out.
3. They do go out.
4. They were going out.
5. They used to go out.
6. They will go out.
7. They shall go out.
8. They would go out.
9. Let us go out.
10. Go out.
11. Do not go out.
12. By going out.
13. They must go out.

THE OBJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

The objective pronouns are always placed immediately before the verb or before the auxiliary except in the Affirmative Imperative.

Me	is in English me or to me.
Te	thee or to thee.
Nous	us or to us.
Vous	you or to you.
Le or l'	him or it.
La or l'	her or it.
Les	them
Lui	to him, to it.
Lui	to her, to it.
Leur	to them.
En	some or of it.
Y	there.

For example:

Je vous aime	— I like or love you.
Je l'aime	— I like him.
Je l'aime	— I like her.
Je les aime	— I like them.
M'aimez-vous?	— Do you like me?
Nous aimerez-vous?	— Do you like us?
J'en ai	— I have some.
Nous en désirons	— We wish some.
J'y vais	— I go there.
Y allez-vous?	— Are you going there?

PARTIR.

VOCABULARY.

Heure	—O'clock, or hour.
A quelle heure?	—At what time?
Quelle heure est-il?	—What time is it?
Il est trois heures et demie	—It is half-past 3.
Demi	—Half.
Un quart	—A quarter (car).
Une minute	—A minute.
Moins	—Less.
A temps	—On time.
A la gare	—At the station.
Si	—If, or so.
Quatre heures moins un quart	—A quarter of 4.
Quatre heures et un quart	—A quarter past 4.
Aujourd'hui	—Today.
Demain	—Tomorrow.
Hier	—Yesterday.

Le train partait autrefois à deux heures. A présent, il part à deux heures et demie. Si vous partez à deux heures dix; vous arriverez à temps à la gare. Ne partez pas aujourd'hui; partez demain; nous partirons ensemble. Je le regrette beaucoup, chère amie, il faut que je parte cet après-midi.

Write the above exercise, placing the verbs in the plural.

DORMIR.

Tout le	—The whole (m).
Toute la	—The whole (f).
Jeune	—Young.
Minuit	—Midnight.
Hier soir	—Last night, last evening.
Hier matin	—Yesterday morning.
Demain soir	—Tomorrow night.

La nuit	—The night.
Tous les soirs	—Every night.
Ou	—Or.

Ce jeune homme ne dort pas; il travaille tout le jour et sort tous les soirs. Il part après le dîner et retourne à minuit ou à une heure du matin, et il lit le reste de la nuit. Ce jeune homme est Paul. Il est malade et est fatigué le matin. Paul ne sortira pas ce soir il ne lira pas dans son lit, il dormira toute la nuit.

Write the above exercise, placing the verbs in the Imperfect Tense.

NEGATIVE FORMS.

The usual negative form of the verb is expressed by **ne . . . pas**. There are, however, other negative forms, as given below:

Ne . . . pas	—Not.
Ne . . . plus	—Any more, no longer.
Ne . . . jamais	—Never.
Ne . . . point	—Not at all.
Ne . . . guère	—Scarcely, hardly.
Ne . . . que	—But (equivalent to only).
Ne . . . aucun	—Any.
Ne . . . rien	—Nothing, anything.
Ne . . . personne	—Nobody, any one, anybody.

Je n'aime pas	—I do not like.
Je n'aime rien	—I do not like anything.
Je n'aime guère	—I like but very little.
Je n'aime plus	—I do not like any more.
Je n'aime personne	—I do not like anybody.
Je n'aime que vous	—I like but you.
Je n'aime aucun	—I like none.

Write the verb **détester**—to hate—in all the negative forms.

SERVIR ET MENTIR.

Une tasse de thé	—A cup of tea.
Une tasse de café	—A cup of coffee.
De la tarte	—Some pie.
Du gateau	—Some cake.

Honnête	—Honest.
Cher	—Dear, or expensive.
Bon marché	—Cheap, or reasonable.
Le dîner	—The dinner.
Le second déjeûner	—The lunch.

La domestique sert à table à tous les repas; le déjeûner, le second déjeûner et le dîner. A quatre heures, elle sert le thé ou le café avec de la tarte ou des gateaux. Elle est très-honnête et ne ment jamais. Ne mentez jamais, mon enfant. Non maman, je ne mentirai plus.

Drill:

1. She used to wait on the table.
2. She waits on the table.
3. She will wait on the table.
4. She would wait on the table.
5. She does not lie.
6. He was lying.
7. Don't lie.
8. Let us not lie.
9. By not lying.
10. She would lie.
11. She will lie.

FINIR.

Toujours	—Always, or all the time.
Le devoir	—The duty.
Remplir	—To fulfill.
Un travail	—A work.
Un travailleur	—A worker.
C'est très mal	—It is bad, or wicked.
Je regrette heaucoup	—I am very sorry.

Des changes generally into de before a qualifying adjective:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| De bons amis | —Some good friends. |
| De bons livres | —Some good books. |

Vous ne finissez jamais un travail commencé. C'est très-mal. Vous ne réussissez pas parce que vous ne travaillez pas assez. Travaillez et vous réussirez. Choisissez toujours de bons livres et de bons amis. Rempillez bien votre devoir et vous vous réjouirez quand le soir arrivera.

Drill:

1. Do you finish?
2. Are you finishing?
3. Were you finishing?
4. You used to finish.
5. You will finish.
6. You would finish.
7. Finish.
8. Let us finish.
9. By finishing.
10. I must finish.
11. We must finish.
12. Must we finish?
13. Was he finishing?
14. Does he finish?
15. Will he finish?
16. Would he finish?

COUDRE.

La campagne	—The country.
Les plaisirs	—The pleasures.
Par	—By.
La vie	—The life.
Tricoter	—To knit.
Mal	—Badly.
Mauvais	—Bad.
Heureux	—Happy.
Malheureux	—Unhappy.

Adjectives ending in **x** change the **x** to **se** in the feminine. After an Adjective or a Past Participle **de** is generally used:

Fatigué de —It is tired of.

Heureuse de —Happy.

La maman de Paul est fatiguée de plaisirs, de déjeuners, de parties de cartes, de dîners, de bals et de soirées. Elle a accepté l'invitation de son amie qui habite la campagne et elle partira par le premier train lundi matin. Son amie a une vie très active: elle coud pour les petits orphelins et elle est heureuse en s'oubliant elle-même et en travaillant pour les autres.

Write the above exercise, placing the verbs in the Future Tense.

ÊTRE.

C'est	—It is.
Est-ce?	—Is it?
Ce n'est pas	—It is not.
N'est-ce pas?	—Is it not?
C'était	—It was.
Était-ce?	—Was it?
N'était-ce pas?	—Was it not?
Ce sera	—It will be.
Sera-ce?	—Will it be?
Ce serait	—It would be.
Serait-ce?	—Would it be?
C'est juste	—It is right.
C'est vrai	—It is true.
C'est assez	—That is enough.

C'est beaucoup	—It is a great deal.
C'est tout	—That is all.
C'est ainsi	—That is it.
C'est ainsi	—That is so, or that is the way.
C'est comme cela	—It is like that.
Est-ce tout?	—Is that all?

Un homme est dans le jardin. Qui est-ce? Est-ce le jardinier? Je ne pense pas que c'est le jardinier. Il marche sur la pelouse (lawn). Regardez qui c'est. Qui êtes-vous? Je suis le facteur (postman) est-ce que Madame est chez elle? Non, elle n'est pas chez elle (at home) elle sera ici demain? Où est-elle? Elle est à la campagne.

ÉCRIRE.

Du matin au soir	—From morning till night.
Hier	—Yesterday.
Comment	—How.
Combien	—How much, or how many?
Les fleurs	—The flowers.
Promis	—Promised.
Tient	—Holds, or keeps.
Chaque	—Each.
Temps	—Time.
Fois	—Times.
Une fois	—Once.
Deux fois	—Twice.
Trois fois	—Three times.
Combien de fois	—How many times?

Les deux amies sont très heureuses. Elles sont occupées du matin au soir. Madame Leroi a promis à son mari de lui écrire chaque jour et elle tient sa promesse: elle lui a écrit hier, elle lui écrira cet après-midi elle lui dira comment elle occupe son temps et combien elle aime la campagne, les fleurs et la verdure.

Drill:

1. Does she write every day? 2. Yes, she does write. 3. She wrote yesterday; she is writing now, and she will write tomorrow.
4. Don't write. 5. I must write. 6. He wants me to write. 7. To whom are you writing? 8. I write to my husband.

DIRE ET RIRE.

Le bureau	—The office.
De suite	—Right away.
Les vêtements	—The clothes.
Bien chaud	—Very warm.
Les bas	—The stockings.
Tout fait	—Ready made.

Quand M. Leroi retournera à son bureau demain matin, il trouvera la lettre de sa femme: il l'ouvrira de suite et sourira en lisant qu'elle coud, tricote, travaille du matin au soir. Il répondra de suite: "Ne travaillez pas trop: reposez-vous: sortez beaucoup. Ne causez plus, ne tricotez plus. Achetez les vêtements et donnez-les aux pauvres.. Ils sont nos frères. Soyez généreuse: donnez toujours.

1. Are you selling?
2. Do you sell?
3. Were you selling?
4. You used to sell.
5. You sold.
6. You have sold.
7. You had sold.
8. You will sell.
9. You would sell.
10. Do not sell.
11. Let us sell.
12. You must sell.
13. You must have sold.
14. To have sold.
15. Having sold.
16. By selling.

VENDRE ET VIVRE.

Tout le monde	—Everybody.
Le plus	—The most.
Plus . . . que	—More than.
Les vacances	—Vacations.
En plein air	—In the open air.
Une ferme	—A ranch.
La douceur	—Kindness, gentleness.
Il va	—He is going, he goes.
Avec	—With.

Tout le monde est heureux dans la famille Leroi. M. Leroi adore sa femme, et Madame adore son mari; mais le plus heureux, aujourd'hui, c'est Paul. Paul est en vacances. Il a vécu cinq longs mois entre les quatre murs d'un collège. Il va avec deux amis vivre deux semaines à la campagne. Ils vivront en plein air. Quand Paul était un petit enfant, c'est à la campagne qu'il vivait. Quand il sortira du collège, son père lui achètera une ferme et il vivra de nouveau à la campagne. Il aime les animaux; il les traite avec douceur et ne les bat jamais.

Most nouns ending in *al*, like *animal*, *général*, etc., change the *al* to *aux* in the plural: *Un animal*, *des animaux*.

CRAINdre.

Une armée	—An army.
L'autre	—The other.
Facile	—Easy.
Le soldat	—Soldier.
Ni, ni	—Neither, nor.
En déroute	—Defeat.
Puissant	—Powerful.
Si	—If, or so.

Les armées sont en présence l'une de l'autre, elles se battent. Le général est certain qu'il réussira à battre l'ennemi. Il n'est pas facile de battre un adversaire puissant et s'il ne bat pas l'ennemi, l'ennemi le battra. Ces soldats sont braves et courageux: ils ne craignent ni le danger ni le péril. Pourquoi craignraient-ils? Ne craignez rien. Vous battrez l'ennemi et le mettrez en déroute.

CONDUIRE.

1. Who drives the automobile?
2. The three boys drive one after the other and they drive well.
3. Do they drive well?
4. They will drive.
5. They would drive.
6. Let us drive.
7. By driving.
8. He must drive.
9. He must have driven.

CONNAÎTRE—To know.

De nom	—By name.
De vue	—By sight.
Ici	—Here.
Si	—If, or so.
Le jardinier	—Gardener.
Tout le monde	—Everybody.
Cultiver	—To cultivate.
Le monde	—The world, the people.
Du monde	—Company.

Je connais très peu de monde dans cette ville. Je connaissais tout le monde à la campagne, et tout le monde me connaissait. Connaissez-vous ce vieillard? Je le connais de vue et aussi de nom. Il dit qu'il vous connaît.

Quel or quelle	—What, before a noun or before est or sont .
Que	—What, before a verb.
Ce que	—What in the center of a sentence or in the beginning of a sentence equivalent to that which.
Autrefois	—Formerly.
Trop (de)	—Too much, too many.
Mieux	—Better (adverb).
Pour eux	—For them.
Eau	—Water.
De l'eau	—Some water.
Maintenant	—Now.
Meilleur	—Better (adj.).

Que buvez-vous à votre déjeuner? Je bois du café, mon mari boit du thé et mes deux enfants boivent du lait. Autrefois, mon mari buvait du café, mais il préfère le thé à présent. Ne buvez pas trop de café, ni de thé. Que faut-il que les enfants boivent? C'est mieux pour eux de ne boire que de l'eau ou du lait.

Drill:

1. Do you drink?
2. Are you drinking?
3. You drank.
4. You used to drink.
5. You did drink.
6. You have drunk.
7. You had drunk.
8. You will drink.
9. You would drink.
10. Do not drink.
11. I must drink.

CROIRE.

Write in English:

Croirez-vous?

Croiriez-vous?

Avez-vous cru?

Aviez-vous cru?

Ne croyez pas.

Croyons.

Il faut que nous croyions.

Croyez-vous?

Croyiez-vous?

Il faut que vous ayez cru.

METTRE.

Write in French:

1. She allows.
2. She does allow.
3. She is allowing.
4. She was allowing.
5. She used to allow.
6. She will allow.
7. She would allow.
8. Don't allow.
9. Did you allow?
10. Have you allowed?
11. Had you allowed?
12. Must you allow?
13. You must have allowed.

VOIR.

Ma vue	—My sight.
Près	—Near.
Seulement	—Only.
Les lunettes	—Eye glasses.
Ce soir	—This evening, or tonight.
Sur	—On, or upon.
Le ciel	—The heaven.
Les cieux	—The heaven (plural).
Myope	—Near-sighted.

Ma vue est mauvaise. Je ne vois pas bien. Je suis myope et vois de près seulement. Je voyais très bien autrefois et je n'étais pas obligé de porter des lunettes. Verrez-vous votre ami ce soir? Je le verrai s'il est à l'opéra. J'espère le voir.

La terre est bien petite à qui la voit des cieux.

COURIR.

Le voyageur	—The traveler.
A temps	—On time.
Trop tard	—Too late.
Trop tôt	—Too early (toe).
Du	—Of the (before a masculine noun singular beginning with a consonant or an h aspirate).
Du	—Some.
Du pain	—Some bread.
Du beurre	—Some butter.
Des	—Of the, (pl) or some.
Au	—To the (before a masculine noun beginning with a consonant or an h aspirate).
Aux	—To the before a plural noun).

J'ai vu hier dans la rue un homme portant une valise et qui courait après le train. Cet homme est un voyageur. Il court toujours, parce qu'il quitte toujours son hôtel trop tard. Regardez cet homme: il courait hier, il court aujourd'hui, il courra demain et il courra aussi longtemps qu'il ne partira pas à temps. Pourquoi courez-vous, Monsieur? Vous n'arrivez jamais à temps pour votre train. Rien ne sert de courir, il faut partir à temps.

Write this in English and read it in French.

RECEVOIR—To Receive.

1. You receive.
2. You do receive.
3. You are receiving.
4. You were receiving.
5. You used to receive.
6. You received.
7. You did receive.
8. You have received.
9. You had received.
10. You will receive.
11. You shall receive.
12. You would receive.
13. You should receive.
14. Let us receive.
15. You will have received.
16. You would have received.
17. That you receive.
18. That you have received.

DEVOIR.

Write in English:

- Nous devons.
- Nous devions.
- Nous avons dû.
- Nous avions dû.
- Nous devrons.
- Nous devrions.
- Il faut que je doive.
- En devant.
- Nous aurons dû.
- Nous aurions dû.

Je dois voir mon amie, qui doit arriver par le train de neuf heures. Elle m'a écrit qu'elle devra reprendre le train de 6 heures ce soir. Elle doit aller chez la modiste, la couturière (dressmaker), le tailleur; elle doit aussi aller à la banque et voir une amie qui réside à l'hôtel Continental.

SAVOIR.

Un peu	—A little.
Plus	—More.
Plus . . . que	—More than.
Savoir coudre	—To know how to sew.
Savoir danser	—To know how to dance.
Le mot	—The word.

Qui sait sa leçon? Je la sais; je la savais hier soir. Vous sauriez les verbes français si vous étudiez un peu plus. Elle sait coudre mais elle ne sait pas garnir un chapeau. Sachez votre leçon. Le professeur veut que nous sachions chaque mot.

1. She knows. 2. She does know. 3. She used to know. 4. She has known. 5. She had known. 6. Know. 7. Don't know. 8. By knowing. 9. I must know. 10. We must know.

POUVOIR.

Write the following exercise in English:

Je puis or peux.

Je pouvais.

J'ai pu.

J'avais pu.

Je pourrai.

Je pourrais.

Que je puisse?

Il faut que j'aie pu.

J'aurai pu.

J'aurais pu.

Pouvant.

Write in French:

1. May I? Can I? 2. Could I have been able? 3. Had I been able. 4. Will I be able? 5. Would I be able? 6. I must be able. 7. Being able.

PRENDRE—To Take.

Déjà ——Already.

Il voudrait ——He wishes.

Il voudrait ——He would like.

Je voudrais ——I wish.

Chez ——At, or at the house of.

Combien de ——How many, or how much.

Paul est chez son maître de violon. Il prend sa leçon. Il a déjà pris une leçon hier; il prendra une autre demain. Combien de leçons de violon prenez-vous par semaine, Paul? Mme., autrefois je prenais deux leçons; à présent je ne prends qu'une. Mon maître demande que je prenne une leçon tous les jours. Paul joue aussi du piano, de la guitare; il joue aussi aux cartes, au domino, etc.

VOULOIR.

Que voulez-vous? Voulez-vous de la soupe? Je ne veux pas manger, je veux sortir; je voulais sortir avec mon ami. Où vouliez vous aller? Invitez votre ami à dîner. Il ne voudra pas venir. Il n'a pas voulu venir. Pourquoi n'a-t-il pas voulu venir? Dites-lui de venir.

Write in French the following exercise:

1. What do you want?
2. What are you wanting?
3. What were you wanting?
4. You used to want.
5. What have you wanted?
6. What had you wanted?
7. What will you want?
8. What will you have wanted?
9. What would you want?
10. I must want.
11. I must have wanted.
12. Wanting.
13. Please, be kind enough to.

FAIRE.

Tant de	—So much, so many.
Le bruit	—The noise.
Le jour de fête	—Holiday (birthday).
Toute la journée	—The whole day.
Ceci	—This.
Cela	—That.

Que font ces enfants? Pourquoi font-ils tant de bruit? Parce qu'aujourd'hui est le jour de fête de Monsieur le Supérieur. Les garçons feront du bruit toute la journée. Mes enfants ne faites pas tant de bruit. Maman demande que vous ne fassiez pas tant de bruit. Qu'avez-vous fait hier? Que ferez-vous demain? S. V. P. ne faites pas cela; mais faites ceci pour moi.

VENIR.

Mme. Leroi revient demain et son amie revient avec elle. Cette amie vient à Paris deux fois par an pour acheter des robes et des chapeaux. Les deux dames reviendront par le train rapide et toute la famille sera à la gare. Paul revient de la campagne ce soir et Marie revient du couvent. Le père a demandé que ses enfants reviennent chez eux pour voir leur mère qui arrive demain.

1. Who comes back?
2. Two ladies come to Paris.
3. They were coming last night, but they will come tomorrow.
4. Do not come.
5. The children must come home, because their mother will come back tomorrow.

ALLER.

Vite	—Quick, or fast.	Vous-même	—Yourself.
Seul seule	—Alone.	Lui-même	—Himself.
D'abord	—At first.	Elle-même	—Herself.
Puis	—Then.	Nous-mêmes	—Ourselves.
Au couvent	—In the convent.	Eux-mêmes	—Themselves.
Moi-même	—Myself.		

Où va Paul, demande M. Leroi? Courez vite et allez lui demander où il va avec l'automobile. Monsieur votre Père demande où vous allez. Où allez-vous? Vous savez qu'on ne veut pas que vous alliez seul dans les rues de Paris. Je vais d'abord au couvent prendre ma soeur, et puis nous irons faire une promenade au Bois. Paul, n'y allez pas.

Write in English:

Il va.	Il ira.	Il faut qu'il aille?
Il allait.	Il irait.	N'allez pas.
N'allons pas.	En n'allant pas.	Il faut qu'il soit allé.

Write in French:

1. He used to go.
2. He goes.
3. He is going.
4. He does go.
5. He was going.
6. He will go.
7. He would go.
8. Don't go.
9. He must go.

VERBS WITH TWO OBJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Me le or me la	—It to me.
Te le, te la	—It to thee.
Nous le, nous la	—It to us.
Vous le, vous la	—It to you.
But le lui, la lui	—It to him or to her.
Le leur	—It to them.
Il me le donne	—He gives it to me.
Il te le donne	—He gives it to thee.
Il nous le donne	—He gives it to us.
Il vous le donne	—He gives it to you.
Il le lui donne	—He gives it to him, or to her.

LES ALIMENTS—FOODS.

De la soupe	—Some soup.
Du bouillon	—Some bouillon.
De la viande	—Some meat
Une côtelette	—A chop.
Une côtelette de mouton	—Mutton chop.
Une côtelette de veau	—Veal chop.
Une côtelette d'agneau	—Lamb chop.
Une côtelette de porc	—A pork chop.
Du ragoût	—Stew.
Du lard	—Some bacon.
Du jambon	—Some ham.
Des oeufs	—Some eggs.
Une omelette	—An omelet.
Un bifteck	—Beefsteak.
Du rôti	—Some roast.
Un rôti de boeuf	—Roast beef.
Un rôti de mouton	—Roast mutton.
Un rôti d'agneau	—Roast veal.
Un gigot	—Leg of meat.
Un gigot d'agneau	—Leg of lamb.
Du poulet	—Chicken.
Une dinde	—A turkey.
Farci	—Stuffed.
Des pigeons	—Pigeons.
Du lapin	—Rabbit.
Du lièvre	—Hare.
Des huîtres	—Oysters.
Du pain	—Some bread.
Un pain	—A loaf of bread.
Du beurre	—Some butter.
Du fromage	—Some cheese.
De la gelée	—Some jelly.
Du pudding	—Some pudding.
De la tarte	—Some pie.
Du gâteau	—Some cake.
Du café	—Some coffee.
Du thé	—Some tea.

Du chocolat	—Some chocolate.
Du lait	—Some milk.
Du vin	—Some wine.
Une limonade	—Some lemonade.
De l'eau	—Some water.
Eau chaude	—Hot water.
Eau froide	—Cold water.
Eau tiède	—Lukewarm water.
Eau frappée	—Iced water.

VEGETABLES.

La salade	—The lettuce.
Les pois	—The peas.
Les asperges	—Asparagus.
Les choux	—Cabbages.
Les choux-fleurs	—Cauliflower.
Les carottes	—Carrots.
Les épinards	—Spinach.
Les radis	—Radishes.
Le céleri	—Celery.
Les pommes de terre	—Potatoes.
Les betteraves	—The beets.
Les oignons	—Onions.
Les concombres	—Cucumbers.
Les haricots	—The beans.

FRUITS.

Le raisin	—The grape.
La fraise	—Strawberry.
L'abricot	—Apricot.
La pêche	—Peach.
La banane	—Banana.
La pomme	—The apple.
La poire	—The pear.
L'ananas	—Pineapple.
La prune	—Prune.
Le citron	—Citron, lemon.
La mûre	—Blackberry.
La framboise	—Raspberry.

L'orange	—Orange.
La cerise	—Cherry.
La noix	—The nut.
Le raisin sec	—The raisin.

FISHES.

Du poisson	—Some fish.
Du saumon	—Salmon.
Du hareng	—Some herring.
Une écrevisse	—A crawfish.
De la morue	—Codfish.
Un homard	—A lobster.

FLEUR—FLOWER.

La rose	—The Rose.
Un oeillet	—A pink.
Une tulipe	—A tulip.
Un lis	—A lily.
La violette	—Violet.
La pensée	—A pansy.
Le géranium	—A geranium.

LA SALLE A MANGER—THE DINING ROOM.

Cuisine	—Kitchen or cooking.
La cuisinière	—The cook.
Le chef	—Chef.
La nappe	—Tablecloth.
La serviette	—Napkin.
Le couvert	—Covert.
La cuiller	—The spoon.
La fourchette	—Fork.
Le couteau	—The knife.
Le verre	—Glass.
La carafe	—Decanter.
L'assiette	—The plate.
Le plat	—The dish.
La vaisselle	—The dishes.
Le sel	—The salt.

Le poivre	—Pepper.
Le vinaigre	—Vinegar.
L'huile	—The oil.
Le sucre	—Sugar.
Le sucrier	—Sugar-bowl.
La cafeti��re	—Coffee pot.
La th��iere	—Teapot.
La tasse	—Cup.
La soucoupe	—Saucer.
Le plateau	—The tray.

MEUBLES—FURNITURE.

La chaise	—The chair.
Le fauteuil	—The armchair.
La chaise berceuse	—Rocking-chair.
L'armoire	—The closet.
La commode	—The bureau.
La table de toilette	—Dressing table.
Le lit	—The bed.
La glace ou le miroir	—Looking-glass.
Le rideau	—The curtain.
Le tapis	—Carpet, rug.
La pendule	—The clock.
La chemin��e	—The mantel.
La lampe	—The lamp.
Le piano	—The piano.
La statue	—The statue.
La plante	—The plant.

LA MAISON

La maison	—The house.
Le salon	—Parlor.
Le salle ´ a manger	—Dining-room.
La chambre	—Bedroom.
La cuisine	—Kitchen.
Le plancher	—The floor.
Le mur	—Wall.
Les escaliers	—Stairs,

Le toit	—The roof.
Le vestibule	—The vestibule.
Un étage	—A floor, story.
La cave	—The cellar.
Le garde-manger	—The pantry.
Le grenier	—The attic.

LES VÊTEMENTS—THE CLOTHES.

Un manteau	—A coat.
Un pantalon	—Trousers.
Les bretelles	—The braces, suspenders.
Les chaussettes	—Socks.
Les souliers	—Shoes.
La chemise	—A shirt.
Les gants	—The gloves.
Les bottes	—The boots.
Une montre	—A watch.
Un col	—Collar.
Une cravate	—Necktie.
La manchette	—The cuff.
Un gilet	—A waistcoat.
Une veste	—A vest, coat.
Le mouchoir	—Handkerchief.
Une robe	—A dress.
Un costume-tailleur	—A tailor suit.
Une blouse	—A waist.
Un corset	—A corset.
Un cache-corset	—Corset cover.
Une jupe	—A dress skirt.
Un jupon	—A petticoat.
Une paire de bas	—A pair of stockings.
Une paire de souliers	—A pair of shoes.
Une paire de bottines	—A pair of high button shoes.
Des pantoufles	—Slippers.
Un chapeau	—A hat.

LE CORPS HUMAIN,

Le corps	—The body.
L'âme	—The soul.

L'esprit	—The mind.
Le cœur	—The heart.
Le sang	—The blood.
La tête	—The head.
La figure	—The face.
La joue	—Cheek.
Le nez	—The nose.
La bouche	—The mouth.
La dent	—Tooth.
La langue	—Tongue.
Les oreilles	—The ears.
Un œil deux yeux	—One eye, two eyes.
Le cou	—The neck.
La gorge	—The throat.
La poitrine	—The chest.
L'épaule	—The shoulder.
Le bras	—The arm.
La main	—The hand.
Le doigt	—The finger.
La jambe	—The leg.
Le pied	—The foot.
L'estomac	—The stomach.
Le dos	—The back.

ÉCOLE.

Une école	—A school.
Le maître	—Teacher (m.).
La maîtresse	—Teacher (f.).
Le livre	—The book.
Le cahier	—Copybook.
Le crayon	—Pencil.
Le papier	—Paper.
La plume	—Pen.
L'encre	—Ink.
Le pupitre	—Desk.
Un écolier	—Scholar (m.).
Une écolière	—Scholar (f.).

ADJECTIVES.

Beau, bel, belle	—Beautiful.
Laid	—Homely.
Intelligent	—Bright.
Adroit	—Clever.
Propre	—Clean.
Sale	—Dirty.
Long	—Long.
Grand	—Large.
Petit	—Small.
Court(e)	—Short.
Mince	—Thin.
Poli	—Polite.
Impoli	—Impolite.
Dur	—Hard.
Mou	—Soft.
Gras	—Fat.
Large	—Wide.
Rond	—Round.
Chaud	—Warm.
Froid	—Cold.
Doux, douce	—Sweet.
Lourd	—Heavy.
Léger	—Light.
Gai	—Lively.
Triste	—Sad.
Heureux, heureuse	—Happy.
Malheureux	—Unhappy.
Fier	—Proud.
Agréable	—Agreeable.
Fidèle	—Faithful.

COULEURS.

Noir	—Black.
Blanc, blanche	—White.
Rose	—Pink.
Rouge	—Red.
Vert	—Green.
Brun, brune	—Brown.

Bleu	—Blue.
Jaune	—Yellow.
Foncé	—Dark.
Clair	—Light.

ADVERBS.

Tard	—Late.
Tôt	—Early.
Toujours	—Always.
Bientôt	—Soon.
À présent	—At present.
Tout de suite	—At once.
Enfin	—At last.
D'abord	—At first.
Ensemble	—Together.
Où	—Where.
Ici	—Here.
Là	—There.
Quelque part	—Somewhere.
Dehors	—Outside.
Dedans	—Within.
En haut	—Upstairs.
À l'avenir	—In the future.
Quelquefois	—Sometimes.
Vite	—Quick.
Lentement	—Slowly.
Assez	—Enough.
Plus	—More.
Moins	—Less.
Beaucoup	—Much or many.
Mal	—Badly.
Plutôt	—Rather.
À peine	—Scarcely.
Pas encore	—Not yet.
Rien	—Nothing.
Chez	—At the house of.
Près	—Near.
Loin	—Far.
Avant	—Before.

Après	—After.
Sous	—Under.
Sur	—On or upon.
Contre	—Against.
Vis à vis	—Opposite.
Au lieu de	—Instead of.
Avec	—With.
Entre	—Between.
Sans	—Without.
Pour	—For.
Pendant	—During.

Aussi	—Also or too.
Mais	—But.
Si	—If.
Si non	—If not.
Comme	—As.
Car	—For.
Parce que	—Because.
Pourquoi	—Why.
Ainsi	—Thus or so.
Par conséquent	—Consequently.
Et	—And.
Ou	—Or.
Quand même	—Even if, any way.

LA PETITE MENDIANTE.

C'est la petite mendiane
Qui vous demande un peu de pain;
Donnez à la pauvre innocente,
Donnez, donnez, car elle a faim.
Ne rejetez pas ma prière,
Votre cœur vous dira pourquoi;
J'ai six ans, je n'ai plus de mère,
J'ai faim, ayez pitié de moi!

Hier, c'était fête au village,
A moi personne n'a songé;
Chacun dansait sous le feuillage,
Hélas! et je n'ai pas mangé.
Pardonnez-moi si je demande;
Je ne demande que du pain;
Du pain, je ne suis pas gourmande,
Ah! ne me grondez pas, j'ai faim.

L'AUMÔNE.

Donnez, riches! l'aumône est sœur de la prière.
Hélas; quand un vieillard, sur votre seuil de pierre,
Tout raidi par l'hiver, en vain tombe à genoux;
Quand les petits enfants, les mains de froid rougies,
Ramassent sous vos pieds les miettes des orgies,
La face du Seigneur se détourne de vous.

Donnez! pour être aimé de Dieu qui se fit homme,
Pour que le méchant même en s'inclinant vous nomme,
Pour que votre foyer soit calme et fraternel;
Donnez! afin qu'un jour, à votre heure dernière.
Contre tous vos péchés vous ayez la prière
D'un mendiant puissant au ciel

LE PETIT SAVOYARD.

J'ai faim; vous qui passez daignez me secourir.
Voyez: la neige tombe, et la terre est glacée;
J'ai froid: le vent se lève et l'heure est avancée,
Et je n'ai rien pour me couvrir.

Tandis qu'en vos palais tout flatte votre envie,
A genoux sur le seuil, j'y pleure bien souvent;
Donnez: peu me suffit, je ne suis qu'un enfant;
Un petit sou me rend la vie.

On m'a dit qu'à Paris je trouverais du pain;
Plusieurs ont raconté, dans nos forêts lointaines,
Qu'ici le riche aidait le pauvre dans ses peines;
Eh bien! moi, je suis pauvre, et je vous tends la main.

A	Page		Page	E	Page
Abattre	25	Concevoir	35	Eclaircir	18
Abolir	18	Concourir	34	Écrire	22
Aboutir	18	Conclure	31	Élargir	18
Abréger	45	Conduire	27	Embellir	18
Accourir	34	Connaitre	29	Employer	45
Acheter	45	Construire	27	Encourir	34
Accroître	32	Consentir	17	Ennuyer	45
Accueillir	31	Contredire	23	Entendre	24
Acquérir	33	Conquérir	33	Entrevoir	37
Admettre	30	Convaincre	28	Entrevoir	33
Affaiblir	18	Convenir	40	Étendre	24
Agir	18	Correspondre	24	Éteindre	30
Aller	39	Coudre	21	Être	26
Aller (s'en)	60	Courir	34	Envoyer	14
Annoncer	45	Couvrir	11	Équivaloir	35
Apparaître	29	Craindre	30	Exclure	31
Appartenir	40	Créer	45		
Appeler	45	Croire	29	F	
Apercevoir	35	Croître	32	Faire	38
Apprendre	37	Cueillir	31	Falloir	40
Assaillir	31	Cuire	28	Fendre	24
Assoeoir (s)	59			Fleurir	18
Attendre	24			Finir	17
Avancer	45			Fournir	18
Avertir	18	D		Fuir	21
Avoir	12	Débattre	25		
		Décevoir	35	G	
B		Découdre	21	Garantir	18
Balayer	45	Décrire	22	Garnir	18
Bâtir	18	Décroître	32	Grossir	18
Battre	25	Défaire	38	Guérir	18
Blanchir	18	Défendre	24		
Boire	29	Démentir	17	H	
Bouillir	31	Dépendre	24	Hair	18
		Déplaire	25		
C		Dédire	23	I	
Chérir	18	Descendre	24		
Choisir	18	Désobéir	18		
Combattre	25	Détruire	28		
Commencer	45	Dévêtir	32	Induire	28
Commettre	30	Devenir	39	Inscrire	22
Complaire	25	Devoir	35	Interdire	23
Comprendre	37	Dire	22	Interrompre	24
		Discourir	34	Intervenir	40
		Disparaître	29	Introduire	28
		Dormir	16	Instruire	28

J	Page		Page	S	Page				
Jaillir	17	Pendre	24	Salir	18				
Jeter	45	Plaindre	30	Saisir	18				
Joindre	30	Pleuvoir	41	Satisfaire	38				
Jouir	18	Pouvoir	36	Savoir	36				
L									
Languir	17	Pourvoir	33	S'asseoir	59				
Lire	15	Poursuivre	24	Secourir	34				
M									
Manger	45	Prédir	23	Sentir	17				
Médire	23	Préférer	45	Sortir	15				
Mentir	17	Prendre	37	Souffrir	11				
Mettre	30	Prescrire	22	Sourire	23				
Mourir	32	Pressentir	17	Souscrire	22				
Mûrir	18	Prévaloir	35	Suffire	32				
		Prévenir	39	Suivre	24				
		Prévoir	33	Surprendre	37				
		Produire	28	Survivre	24				
N									
Neiger	42	R							
Nourrir	18	Raccourcir	18	Traduire	28				
Nuire	28	Rebattre	25	Transcrire	22				
O									
Obéir	18	Recevoir	34	Teindre	30				
Obtenir	40	Réduire	28	Tenir	40				
Offrir	11	Reconnaitre	29	Tressaillir	31				
Ouvrir	11	Remplir	18	Tonner	42				
Omettre	30	Rendre	23	Tordre	24				
Opérer	45	Renvoyer	14	U					
P									
Paraitre	29	Reparaître	29	Unir	17				
Parcourir	34	Répandre	24	V					
Parfaire	38	Répondre	24	Vaince	28				
Partir	15	Reposer	59	Valoir	35				
Parvenir	40	Reprendre	37	Venir	39				
Peindre	30	Retenir	40	Vendre	23				
Perdre	24	Revenir	39	Vêtir	32				
Permettre	30	Revendre	24	Vieillir	18				
Périr	18	Revêtir	33	Vivre	24				
		Réussir	18	Voir	33				
		Revoir	33	Vouloir	37				
Y									
		Rire	23	Yavoir	41				
		Rougir	18						

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